PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE BRAND
In the WORLD Milk

No. 54,028.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday P. M. 1907.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
23rd Feb.	PENINSULAR.....	8294	MONGOLIA ...	9605
2nd Mar.	ARABIA	7902	.....	....
9th "	ORIENTAL	8294	BRITANNIA ..	6895
16th "	PERSIA.....	7951	.....	....
23rd "	PENINSULAR	8294	MARMORA.....	10609
30th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	....
6th Apr.	* MACEDONIA....	10612	.....	....
13th "	CHINA	7913	.....	....
20th "	PENINSULAR	8294	MOLDAVIA ...	9600
27th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	....
4th May	ORIENTAL	8294	HIMALAYA ...	6898
11th "	ARABIA	7902	.....	....
18th "	PENINSULAR	8294	VICTORIA....	6822
25th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...

* Similar to the preceding and following steamer, the S. S. "MACEDONIA," sailing on the 6th April will proceed direct to Marseilles and London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports *en route*

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, 21*st December*, 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA.....	5,576	Schmitz	21st Feb. 1907.
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer.....	21st Mar. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon.....	18th Apr. "
ARMAND BEHIC....	6,388	Guionnet	16th May "
VILLE de la CIOTAT...	6,378	Combe	13th June "
NERA	5,576	Schmitz.....	11th July "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer.....	8th Aug "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
ARMAND BEHIC ...	6,388	Guionnet	2nd Mar. 1907.
VILLE de la CIOTAT ...	6,378	Combe	30th " "
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	27th Apr. "

For further Particulars apply to
P. DE BURE,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
KOERBER	3301	A. Foresti	1st March.
IMPERATRIX	4213	G. Ghezzo	16th March.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badcovich	1st April.
IMPERATOR	4149	F. Mosca.....	16th April.
KOERBER	3301	A. Foresti	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcovich	16th May.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badcovich	1st June.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
* † CHINA	5090	G. Damianovich ...	1st March.
* † AUSTRIA	7588	A. Bilaffer	3rd April.
* † VORWAERTS ...	5090	R. Colleiani	2nd May.
* PERSIA	5090	P. Cragliotto	25th May.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume,

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, Brindisi are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

First Class Return Tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1,080 or £72.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf,

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
PERSIA	5805	P. Craclietto	24th February
MEPHON	6317	B. Cobol	29th April.

further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Bruyere House, 53, 54 & 55 Gaby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA.	2,170	Mon. 18th Feb.	11 a.m.	P. D. & C.*
DUMRA	1,700	Thur. 21st Feb.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 22nd Feb.	7 a. m.	(direct).*

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S.S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 18th Feb. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons on THURSDAY, 21st Feb. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. . "BHUNDARA," 2,936 tons on or about 25th Feb.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Ports of call
NERBUDDA..	3000	25th Feb.	Zanzibar, Mombasa.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
16th *February*, 1907.

KING KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE.
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO.....	4,580	D. Costa.....	15th Mar, 1907
R. RUBATTINO.....	4,580	M. Saporiti....	15th Apr "
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Costa	15th May "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets.....	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years.....	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

BOMBAY to SINGAPORE and HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI.....	6,000	C. Belsito	17th Mar 1907.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Apr. "
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th May "

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO,
Agent.
No. 59, HORNBY ROAD.

NOVEMBER, 20TH 1906.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY (*via* KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA)
LIVERPOOL and other Ports

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY,

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	420	660	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa.....	52	850	450	700	290	590
Liverpool	550	900	473	730	490	640
London via Marseilles (overland.) ...	600	†950	525	*770	480	*675
Karachi	40	"	40	...	40	"

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.
The following Sailings are subject to alterations:—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
‡	City of Edinburgh ..	6,255	Jan. 26	Feb. 7	Feb 18	Feb. 26
‡	City of Bombay ‡ ...	4,548	Feb. 2	" 14	" 23	Mar 25
†	Aston Hall ‡	3,627	" 11	" 24	Mar 9	" 24
†	City of London * ...	9,000	" 21	Mar 4	" 16	Apl. 16
* †	City of Karachi...	5,347	Mar. 1	" 12	" 23	Mar 20
†	City of Carthage....	5,524	" 11	" 22	Apl. 4	Apl. 11
†	Newby Hall.....	4,388	" 19	" 31	" 12	" 20
†	Trafford Hall.....	5,321	Apl. 10	Apl. 21	May 2	May 9
*	City of Agra	4,898	" 17	" 28	" 11	" 18
†	City of Glasgow.....	6,457	" 29	May. 10	" 21	" 28

Constitute the Express Service.
Does not carry Surgeon and Stewardess.
‡Carries also second saloon passengers.
All steamers marked thus ‡ will not go via Karachi but go direct to Liverpool Via Marseilles.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents, ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS Bombay.

SHIPPING.

CHEAP PASSAGES TO ENGLAND.

S.S. "WENSLEYDALE" 3919 Tons, SAILING on or about 27th February, for a Port in the United Kingdom.

This Steamer has accommodation for about 25 Passengers in large comfortable Cabins.

This Steamer is fitted with Electric Light and Fans in each Cabin.

For particulars regarding Rates, &c., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay.

PASSAGE SEASON 1907

OUR BOOKING Register is now open for forward Bookings and intending Passengers will kindly communicate with us as early as possible to enable us to secure best available berths.

PASSAGES BOOKED by all lines free of charge for commission.

PASSENGERS MET on arrival and assisted in embarking or landing.

BAGGAGE received, shipped or warehoused.

LETTERS, TELEGRAMS or Parcels received and delivered to expected friends free of charge.

SURPLUS baggage shipped cheaply as cargo.

COUTTS & CO.,
ARMY, SHIPPING & PASSENGERS' AGENTS,
Hornby Row, BOMBAY & KARACHI, Bunder, Road.

CLOTHES.

ENGLISH OUT.
ENGLISH STYLE.
SUPERIOR FINISH.

MAXIMUM QUALITY, MINIMUM PRICE.

The latest shades and pattern in Striped Flannels all thoroughly shrunk, Rs. 30 per suit.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

ALTON & CO.,
THE NEW ENGLISH TAILORS,
75 HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

J. L. TULLOCH

HAS JUST LANDED a new Shipment of AUSTRALIAN HORSES comprising THOROUGH-BRED CHARGERS, POLO PONIES, PAIRS TEAMS, etc.

The well known Pentagon Brand will arrive by the next boat,

All communications to be Addressed to

J. L. TULLOCH,
c/o R. SCOTT & CO.,
BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £17,837,000
Total Revenue for 1905 Exceeded £ 3,774,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

For 1905 PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

SRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ASSETS..... Rs. 14 Crores.
ANNUAL INCOME ..... Rs. 2 Crores.
ESTABLISHED—1848,

NOVEL and ATTRACTIVE forms of ASSURANCE APPEALING SPECIALLY to those who desire to combine INVESTMENT WITH OLD AGE PENSION

TABLE—I. T. D. H.
EXAMPLE:—

Rs. 442-8-0 Annual Premium secures to a person aged 25.

(1) In case of Death before age 60—IMMEDIATE PAYMENT of ... Rs. 10,000

(2) In case of Survival to age 60—
(a) CASH PAYMENT of ... ... Rs. 10,000
(b) LIFT ANNUITY of ... ... Rs. 600.
(c) PARTICIPATION IN 35 YEARS CAPITALISED.

PROFITS:

Prospective benefits in case of Survival (in above example) equivalent to an Investment of Annual Premiums in CONSOLS. Whilst the security of Rs. 10,000 Assurance in case of Death during 35 years is obtained in addition.

PROSPECTUS containing full Table of Rates for the above, and other new features on application to

CROFT MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

LATEST NOVELTIES.

CHAIN BAGS & PURSES
Hall-Marked Gold & Silver, Jewelled and Plain.
SILVER BUCKLES,
SILVER, JEWEL CASKETS,
SILVER, BABY, RATTLES,
CHRISTENING GIFTS,
MUGS, BOWLS, SPOONS,
UMBRELLA & STICK MOUNTS, &C.

OFFERED THIS DAY AT—

MARKS & CO'S. GREAT SALE.

4 ANNAS IN THE RUPEE. SPECIAL SALE DISCOUNT.

TO THE END OF FEBRUARY ONLY.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
EVERY ARTICLE CARRIES THE SAME GUARANTEE OF EXCELLENCE AS HITHERTO.

SALE! SALE!!

For Twenty Days only up to 20th February 1907.

AS WE ARE REMOVING NEXT TO ALICE BUILDINGS, FROM 1ST MARCH,

WE ARE CLEARING OUR STOCK AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

BESSHO & CO., HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

BREAD, BISCUIT, AND CONFECTIONERY...	PEARSE and Co.
CAKES—WEDDING, CHRISTENING, &c.....	PEARSE and Co.
TIFFIN, DINNER, ...	PEARSE and Co.
WINES AND SPIRITS, &c.	PEARSE and Co.

PEARSE & CO.

ICES, TEA AND COFFEE, ...	PEARSE and Co.
SELECT BILLIARD TABLE.....	PEARSE and Co.
CELEBRATED FRENCH AND MOCHA COFFEE....	PEARSE and Co.
INQUIRIES AND TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED at	PEARSE and Co.'s

PEARSE & CO.,
SIRDAR'S PALACE, FORT, BOMBAY.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE."
STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.

THIS VOLUME OF "STERLING EXCHANGE TABLES" is a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in 32nds—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3/32d. to 1s. 4 29/32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, as, since the Stoppage of the Free Coinage of Silver, rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and Six Months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

"The cheapest, best, and most convenient."—*Vide* Press Notices

PRICE:—RS. 2.

PHILLIPS & CO.'S CLUB WHISKY
Is the most Popular Whisky in the Bombay Presidency. It is cheap, sound and wholesome, with a decidedly attractive and mellow flavour. Per bot. Rs. 2-8; per doz. Rs. 28.

FERINTOSH WHISKEY
Has been steadily increasing in public estimation for a Quarter of a century. Per dozen Rs. 24-8.

IRONSTONE BURGUNDY.
A rich strengthening Ferruginous Wine. Per Bot. Re. 1-4; Per doz. Rs. 13-0. Per 2 doz.case, Rs. 25-8.

BOMBAY, {PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,} POONA.

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
ON THE DEPARTURE OF ENGLISH MAIL.

28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c.

Indian subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage.

English subscription £1-1-0 per year including postage.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE

FOR 11 DAYS FROM 18TH TO 28TH FEB., BOTH DAYS INCLUSIVE

There are few branches of retail commerce now which do not adopt the sale system sooner or later, but it must be somewhat of a surprise and a rare novelty to find an establishment devoted to Jewellery, Watches, etc., offering the benefit of

REDUCED PRICES.

Such however is the case at

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

43, ESPLANADE ROAD, Opposite the University Clock Tower, BOMBAY.

ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

and there is good reason for it. With an annual residuum of stock, such as a large miscellaneous Jewellers' business is bound to accumulate, it is found necessary from year to year to break up ornaments and re-fashion them in up-to-date models. Many of these ornaments that find their way to the Melting Pot are by no means old fashioned. Many have furnished style for the present Season, and may have still a future; but for the purpose of trade Marcks & Co., Ltd., must be up-to-date, and so they have decided for this year to depart from their usual business procedure, and for the first time in the history of this firm, they offer to the Public the opportunity of securing exclusive designs in Gem Jewellery, Fancy Silver ware, Electro-plate, Watches and Clocks, etc., at the great reduction of 25 per cent. The opportunity is for all at this

GREAT GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.

Gem Jewellery,
Fancy Silver Ware,
Electro-plate, Watches, & Clocks

AT THE
UNPRECEDENTED REDUCTION OF

25 PER CENT.

ON CATALOGUE OR MARKED PRICES.

Every article is Guaranteed to the same extent as goods that have hitherto been purchased at full prices.

THAT THE SACRIFICE AT

THIS GREAT SALE

will be more than a Sacrifice in mere name will be realized from the fact that in many instances handsome pieces of old Jewellery, of the best possible workmanship, will be priced much Below the Actual Cost of labour and material as reckoned to-day. The reductions, which are to rule during the Eleven Days, may be judged from the following quotations:—

No. 9435. A Pearl and Diamond Orchid Spray has been reduced from the Catalogue price
Rs. 690 to Rs. 517-8.

No. 9474. A fancy Ruby and Pearl Ribbon Scroll Brooch has been reduced from the Catalogue price
Rs. 90 to Rs. 67-8.

Silver Campaign Watch has been reduced from the Catalogue price
Rs. 60 to Rs. 45.

No. 110. Sterling Silver Cased Clock, 13 in. high, has been reduced from the Catalogue price
Rs. 330 to Rs. 247-8.

No. 4643. Cased Toilet Set, containing a Pair of Plain Flat-backed Hair Brushes, Hand Mirror, Hat and Cloth Brushes, etc., has been reduced from the Catalogue price
Rs. 195 to Rs. 146-4.

No. 6322. Case containing Silver Waist Clasp, 6 small and 6 large Buttons to match, has been reduced from the Catalogue price
Rs. 52-8 to Rs. 39-6.

No. 4728. Cake Bread and Fruit Tray in best Triple Electro-plate, has been reduced from the Catalogue price
Rs. 38 to Rs. 28-8.

and so on right through the

ENTIRE STOCK.

MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS,

who do not already possess a copy of any of our Catalogues, should send for a copy immediately and 25 per cent. will be deducted from the prices therein quoted. Sale Prices will have effect only on those orders received by us between the 18th and 28th February, irrespective of date of letter or Post Office Stamp.

IMPORTANT WHEN ORDERING.

It is advisable to mention the Nos. of three or four articles in the order in which preference is given, it being probable that a particular pattern may be sold out.

AMUSEMENTS.

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS AND ROYAL MENAGERIE OF Performing Wild Animals.

TO-NIGHT | AT 9-30.
TO-NIGHT

Two Handsome Souvenirs will be presented to the WINNING JOCKEY and TRAINER of the GREAT WESTERN HANDICAP.

ALSO

THE FIRST AMATEUR RIDING CONTEST WILL BE GIVEN TO NIGHT.

A handsome Trophy will be given to the Competitor making the best attempt at standing on his feet three times round the Ring aided by the Mechanic.

TO-MORROW NIGHT

TUESDAY FEBRUARY 19th

GRAND GALA NIGHT.

Under the Distinguished

Patronage and in the Immediate Presence of

His Majesty THE AMIR, H. E. LORD LAMINGTON,

AND

A Large Party from Government House.

A Special Programme on this occasion.

N.B.—By request the Performance will commence at 9-45 (S.T.)

SOUVENIR MATINEES | WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
SOUVENIR MATINEES | Feb. 20th & 23rd.

Children, Half-price to Matinees only.

Box Plan at the Circus, where Box and Dress Circle Seats may be reserved from 10 a.m. till 1 o'clock, and from 4 to 6 p.m. daily.

PRICES OF ADMISSION :—Rs. 20, 4, 3, 2, 1, and Annas Eight for Natives only.

MADAME HARMSTON-LOVE..... *Proprietress.*
COL. BOB LOVE ..... *Manager.*
R. ALTON ..... *Agent.*

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee & Manager : MAURICE E. BANDMANN.

THE THEATRICAL EVENT OF THE SEASON.

BANDMANN OPERA CO.

50 LONDON ARTISTES 50

After a most Successful season in Calcutta.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT !!

"GEISHA."

Tuesday „ 19th—"The Belle of Mayfair."
Wednesday „ 20th—"See See."
Thursday „ 21st—"The Girl on the Stage."
Friday „ 22nd—"The White Chrysanthemum."
Saturday „ 23rd—"The Dairy Maids."

GRAND MATINEE

SATURDAY, 23RD

OF CINDERELLA PANTOMIME.

Prices of Admission : Boxes, Rs. 25 ; Stalls, Rs. 5 ; Dress Circle, Front Row, Rs. 4 ; Dress Circle, other Rows, Rs. 3 ; Pit, Rs. 2 ; Back Seats, Re. 1.

Plan now open at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.

ORGAN RECITAL

THIS EVENING

at 6 30 p. m, on MONDAY, 18th February, AT THE

C. M. S. MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

PROGRAMME.

1, Organ — (a) Larghetto Tranquillo ..... Gaul, (b) Chanson Triste ..... Tschaikowsky
2, Anthem — "Incline Thine ear to me" ..... Himmel. The Choir (Soloist, Mr. F. CLARK.)
3, Violin Solo — Aria (on G. String.) ..... Back-Wilhelmj. Mr. ARNOLD SCHMUCK,
4, Air — "Like as the Hart" ..... Allitsen, Madame HESTER OTWAY.
5, Organ — Andante (for soft stops.) ..... Gustav Merkel. Mr. FRANK ANDERSON, M.A.
6, Trio for Violin, Viola, & Organ, — Andante con moto. ..... Mendelssohn. Miss E. SCHMUCK and Mr. ARNOLD SCHMUCK.
7, Air — "Abide with me". ..... Liddle. Madame HESTER OTWAY.
8, Violin Solo — Andante Religioso, ... Francis Thome. Mr. ARNOLD SCHMUCK.
9, Hymn — No. 372. (Almsgiving.)
10, Chorus — "How lovely are the Messengers." ..... Mendelssohn. THE CHOIR.

During the Singing of the Hymn a collection will be made on behalf of the Church Missionary Society's General Fund.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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2. Tender Forms, giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of Drugs, Medical and Surgical Appliances, Hospital Necessaries and Sundries required and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the Superintending Surgeon's Office, Byculla, on payment of Re. 2 for each form.

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JAMES W. FIELD,
Superintending Surgeon, G. I. P. Ry.

SUPERINTENDING SURGEON'S OFFICE,
BYCULLA, 18TH FEBRUARY, 1907.

NOTICE.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

THERE will be a GAME of POLO at 4-45 P.M., on the Bombay Maidan.

INDO BRITISH INSTITUTION.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING will be continued on WEDNESDAY, February 20th, in the Boys' School, at 5-45 P.M.

All Subscribers are cordially invited to attend.

J. SOUGHTON,
Hon. Secretary.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Association have appointed THURSDAY & FRIDAY, 7th & 8th March, 1907, for the purpose of BALLOTING for an Elective Trustee under the provisions of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, in place of Sir Sassoon David, Kt., whose term of office expires on 31st March, 1907.

The BALLOT BOX will be OPEN at the office of the Association from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M., on each of the above days.

By Order of the Committee,
J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,
Secretary.

BOMBAY, 16TH FEBRUARY, 1907.

HORSE SHOW.

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, 19TH FEBRUARY.

RING No. 1.

3-30 P. M.—Class No. 16.—Arab and C.-B. Polo Ponies.
4-15 „ „ 17.—Polo ponies other than Arab and C.-B.
4-45 „ „ .....Special Prize for best Polo Pony.
4-50 „ „ 12.—Best Hack Property of owner of one horse.

RING No. 2.

3-30 P. M.—Class No. 7.—English and Colonial Hunters 14-2 and under.
3-50 „ „ 3.—Volunteer and Light-Horse Chargers.
4-10 „ „ 1.—English and Colonial Chargers
4-30 „ „ 4.—Chargers of Body Guard.
4-45 „ „ 14.—Ladies' Horses other than Arabs and C.-B's, over 14-2.

ARENA.

5-0 P. M.—Class No. 20.—Horse Jumping.
5-30 „ „ 22.—Single Harness 14-2 other than Arab and C.-B.
5-40 „ „ 21.—Single Harness over and under 14-2 other than Arab and C.-B.
6-0 „ „ 23.—Best Complete Turn-out.

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BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber have appointed THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 4th and 5th March 1907, for the purpose of BALLOTING for two Elective Trustees of the Port of Bombay, in place of the Hon'ble Mr. H. E. E. Procter and Mr. W. C. Symes, whose term of office under the Port Trust Act will expire on 31st March, 1907.

The BALLOT-BOX will be OPEN at the office of the Chamber from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M., on each of the above days,

By Order of the Committee,
J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,
Secretary.

BOMBAY, 16TH FEBRUARY, 1907.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 269 of 1905.

RUNCHORDAS TRIBHOWANDAS MODY.....Plaintiff.
vs.
NASCHAND LAKHMICHAND and others.....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 3rd day of July, 1905, the following moveable property will be SOLD in 15 lots (containing 29 pieces) by PUBLIC AUCTION by Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, under the orders and directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at their Rooms, at Apollo Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of March, 1907, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. 1.—One Damri (head ornament), one in number, set with Precious Stones.
2. One (Ornament for head called), Fulia of Dutch Diamonds, one in number
3. One Pearl Satlada (Necklace), one in number, of five strings.
4. One Pearl Mala, (Necklace), one in number, of two strings
5. Two Bangles, two in number, of Purab Diamonds.
6. Two Bangles, two in number, of turquoise and Purab Diamonds.
7. Four Bangles, four in number, (each) having two rows of Pearls.
8. Four Bangles, four in number, (each) having one row of Pearls.
9. Two Ruby Bangles, two in number.
10. Four Diamond and Ruby Bangles, four in number.
11. Two Pearl (wristlets called) Ravifuls, one pair, with three rows (*i.e.*), two in number without chaps (pins).
12. Two Pearl (wristlets called) Ravifuls, one pair, with three rows (*i.e.*) two in number with chaps (Pins).
13. One Ruby Finger Ring, one in number.
14. One Diamond Finger Ring, one in number, (large).
15. One Diamond Finger Ring, one in number, (small).

In all, the ornaments are twenty-nine, namely (29) in number. The property will be open for inspection (or approved persons) at the said Auctioneer's Rooms, eight days before the day of sale from 11-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. KHUNDERAO, LALUBHAI & MEHTA, Attorneys for the Plaintiff above named, at No. 29, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, or at the Rooms of Messrs. Bennett & Co. Auctioneers at Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 8th day of February, 1907.

A. K. OLIVER,
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE AT 11 A. M.

Sale of Phaeton and Shigram Carriages, Carriage Bodies, Wheels, etc.

Under instructions from N.C. Macleod, Esq. Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Pestonji Bomanji Ghadiali, an Insolvent Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will This Day, Monday, the 18th Inst, at 11 a.m. sell by Public Auction at the Coach Factory, near Tram Terminus, Girgaum :—

Phaeton and Shigram carriages, carriage bodies, wheels, accessories, cupboards, tables, clock etc.

Cash will be required at the time of Sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY the 18th instant, at 2-30 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Sealda, 3,437 tons, Captain R H Brown, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta, n ballast.

THE steamer Dartmouth, 2,124 tons, Captain W Mackrill sailed on the 16th instant for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Vadala, 2,164 tons, Captain F W Packham, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Moulmen. with a general cargo.

THE P and O Co's steamer Peninsular, 2,919 tons, Captain W B Palmer, arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Brindsi in ballast

The steamer Victorius, 2,233 tons, Captain C W Pickthorn arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Mormugoa, with a cargo of manganese ore.

THE Asiatic S N Co's, steamer Nader, 2,041 tons, Captain W C Bird, sailed on the 16th instant for Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo and Capt and Mrs Hole and Mr Chermside as passengers.

THE F Rubattino S N Co's steamer Ischia, 2,784 tons, Captain G Dodero sailed yesterday for Hongkong with a general cargo and the following passengers: — Mr Mrs and Miss Moses, Mr Willett, Rev and Mrs W A Wilson and 12 deck.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Persia 3,779 tons Captoin P Cragbetta arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste etc with a general cargo and passengers

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 763 tons, Captain H M Cutbush, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi etc with a general cargo, 39 cases opium and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 939 tons, Captain R J Rickford, arrived in harbour on the 16th instant from Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passenger :—Col and Mrs Alexander, Maj Hennesey, Capt and Mrs Hartley, Capt and Mrs Gallee and 2 children Lt and Mrs Gaskell, Lt Bathe, Lt Hodgkins and 3 others, Mr L Prumslaw, Mr J Munsford, Mr D Cru, Mr P Gordis, Mrs and Miss Sulieff, Mr Brown, Col Trittan, Mrs Gundy, Mrs Gregory, Mr and Mrs Fitzgirald, Mrs Hopwood Capt Twiff, Capt H Whitan, Mr Gwynes, Mr and Mrs Haward, Miss Mitor, Mrs Burnes and 2 children Mr F Macdonald Shaik Bashayan, and 197 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Spartiate .....Capt Eyres .....R Navy
H M S Hermes.....Capt D R L Nicholson .....R Navy
H M S Diadem .....Capt C H Umfreville .....R Navy
H M S Highflyer .....Capt O S Hickley .....R Navy
R I M S Dufferin .....Comdr Black .....R I M

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Northbrook ...Lt A H Harold.....R I Marine
R I M S Elphinstone ...Lt G H Finnis .....R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats .....Royal Navy
H M S Sphinx.....Clmdr Bowman .....R Navy
H M S Lapwing .....Comdr Barker .....R Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—Feb. 16.

Arabia .....4167 Leigh .....P & O Co
Akbar .....1449 Baliwin .....H C Jeesob
Arcadia .....3514 Valentine....China .....P & O Co
Danelly.....2127 Simple .....K N & Co
Scalpara.....1338 Marrison .....M Mackenzie & Co
Linga .....432 Rickford .....M M & Co
Ouglinba .....4567 Smith .....M M & Co
Strathmore .....3378 King .....T M & Co
Shanjahan .....3446 Davison .....Rask S N Co
Shola.....3238 Goldsmith ...Calcutta .....P & O Co
Sairsta4 .....617 Larsin .....F P G & Co
Uganda .....3498 Wadge....C'outta ....16-3 M M & Co
Vadala .....2164 Packham.....M M & Co
Waroonga .....1609 Chappell .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—Feb. 16.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date	Agents.
A	Baida	2906	Rain	Genoa	28-2	M M & Co
B	Ogilvy Mare	3413	Pym	Kobe	31-3	N Y Kaiko
D&B	Lincolnshire	2567	Clarke	Hull	18-2	W & A G & Co
D&B	Ujina	3436	Robertson	Rangoon	19-2	M M & Co
M	Bulsan	3816	Ulrich	Zanzibar	23-2	A Strandes
N	Wagchi	2271	Whitefield	Philadelphia	19-2	R A Willis
O	Sir John Jackson	3766	Harkness	Marseilles	19-2	Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Abookir	3315	Young	London	23-2 J M & Co
2	Black Prince	3540	Thomas	Liverpool	28-2 T Morrison & Co
2	Circassia	4315	Haig	Liverpool	28-2 W & A G & Co
6	Wensleydale	3408	Sharp	Middlesbrough	1-3 W & A G & Co
9	Malta	3699	Peters	Scotland	19-2 P & O Co
10&11	Neneofels	3564	Weselon	Kichi	28-2 Glade & Co
15	Lindula	3182	Simmers	N F	18-2 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
16	Linga s	Rickford	Karachi, Feb 14
	Vadala s	Packham	Moulmein, Feb 2
	Victoria s	Peckthorn	Mormugoa, Feb 15
	Peninsular s	Palmer	Brindisi, Feb 4
17	Dumra s	Cutbush	Basreh Feb 9
	Persia s	Cragbetto	Trustee Jan 27

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Trafford Hall s	Hood	Karachi
	Van Farquhar s	Darley	Antwerp
	Imperator s	Mosca	Trieste, &c
	Egypt s	London	London
	Dartmouth s	Mackrell	Hamburg
	Nadir s	Bird Brown	Calcutta, &c
	Scalda s	Brown	Calcutta
17	Isshia s	Dodero	Hongkong

The steamer Arabia, for London, began to load on Saturday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Steamer	Names.	From	Chittagong
13	Lunka	H A Sharpe		

DEPARTURES.

13	Warora	G G Stebben	Bombay
	Pelawan	A F Street	London
	Onda	W H Wathey	Rangoon

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	From
4	Richmond	Calcutta
9	Clan Leslie	Coast
11	Itinda	Colombo
11	Bangala	Rangoon
15	Seleenda	Calcutta

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

16	Maria Valerie	Trieste	Calcutta
16	Warora	Brindisi	Antwerp
16	Clan Lamont	Cuddalore	Liverpool
16	Clan Macintosh	London	London
17	Queen Eleanor	Natal	Natal
20	Umsinto	Calcutta	Calcutta
20	Pongola	Penang	Penang
24	Riojua Maru	Bombay	Bombay
24	Nurani	Cocanada	Cocanada
25	Langtoa Hall	Natal	Natal
26	Gongella	Antwerp	Antwerp
26	Wiesenfels		
Mar.			
2	Katingtum	London	London
4	Tannenfels	Antwerp	Antwerp
6			

The dates are approximate only.

DAILY EXPORTS.—Feb. 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—25 bales wool W and A Graham and Co; 2 bales cotton and A Chagla and Co; 2 bales cotton
41 bales w 24 bales wool H Mitha and Co.
Ralli Bros; 1,000 tons manganese ore, Killick
Black Prince s— Nixon and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Circassia s—150 bales cotton E Spinner and Co.

FOR HULL.

Lincolnshire s—10,000 cwt cottonseed David Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwt cottonseed Killick Nixon and Co; 250 cwt cottonseed E Gomersey; 1,400 cwt cottonseed K B Saju Waghji Bicher.
Wensleydale s—46,000 cwt cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co.
Castello s—4,000 cwt cottonseed Waghji Bocher; 4,000 cwt cottonseed Valkat Bros; 5,000 cwt cottonseed L Dreyfus and Co; 500 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Cercassia s—59 bales skins Burk Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Victorica —14,445 cwt gingellyseed E D Sassoon and Co; 7,400 cwts gingellyseed and 60 cwt castorseed L Dreyfus and Co; 6,997 cwt teelseed Ralli Bros.
Circassea s—356 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Zaida s—600 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 1,100 bales cotton Bamji and Co; 200 bales cotton J B Begbie and Co; 200 bales cotton The Bombay Co; 4000 cwts gingellyseed and 7000 cwts linseed Killick Nixon and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed J Fachiri 1000 cwts linseed and 2000 cwts rapeseed L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Aboukir s—102 cwts gum S Damji and Co; 150 bales linseed Purshotum and Co: 11 bales cotton M G C Ratan and Co
Black Prince s—508 cwts gingellyseed J Fachiri 3000 cwts gingellyseed Killick Nixon and Co; 2001 cwts gingellyseed S C Italiana

FOR DUNKIRK.

Alcoukar s—4030 cwts cottonseed A Khanji

FOR COLOMBO.

Malta s—75 bales cotton A Habibbhoy

FOR HONGKONG.

Malta s—40 cwts sharkfins K N Miam 50 bales twist The M B Kaisbay

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malta s—15 cwts opium C Somonji and Co

FOR OSAKA.

Ceylon Maru s—200 bales cotton Tata and Co

FOR YAKOHAMA.

Ceylon Maru s—14 bales cotton M M Rnsbhoy.

DENTAL SURGEON,

M. S. NICHOLSON,

37, Hornby Road,

Next to Alice Buildings & opposite John Roberts.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *February* 15.] [BOMBAY, *February* 16.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Pins.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	87	¼	
3 do. Rentes	95½	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan	103½		¼
3½ do. Govt. Securities	65½	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London	31½	1/16	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	31⅛	1/16	
Do. in New York	69	¼	
Exchange on London at Paris	25 26½	un	chgd
Do. do. do. Berlin	20 51½	un	chgd
Do. do. do. New York	4 84½	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	5%	Since	17th J.
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	4½%	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	4½%	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	5%	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	5½%	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	4½%	un	chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans	4½%	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... ... 1s. 3 1/16d. unchanged.
Bills on Bombay, Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 4 1/16d.
Transfers on Calcutta, Rs. 500, 000 at 1s. 4 1/16d.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay ... ... £ 300.000
Gold ... ... £ 140,000

COTTON.

Liverpool—
Spots ... ... Quiet
Futures ... ... Steady
East Indian ... ... Quiet
Manchester ... ... Steady
Total Sales 8,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 500
Imports 1.000
Mid-Americans ... ... 6 03 unchgd
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... ... 10½ unchanged

Future Delivery Prices :—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June
5 66	5 65	5 63	5 62
plus 04	plus 04	plus 04	plus 05
June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5 60	5 58	5 53	5 50	5 44
plus 04	plus 05	plus 05	plus 06	plus 05

New York—
Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 40.000 bales
Do. do. last year ... 20.000 „
Exports to Great Britain ... 12.000 „
Do. to Continent ... 26.000 „
Spot Cotton—11.00 unchanged

Futures.—Month of March, 9·26 plus 01
Do. do. July, 9.55 plus 01
} Advanced owing to Port receipts running below expectation and to Firm cables.

New Orleans—
Spot Cotton—10 7/16 unchanged
Futures—Month of March 10·20 | — 01
Do. do. May 10.27 | unchanged
Closing Tone of Futures—Quiet.

NEW YORK, February 15.

	bales.
Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports.	212.000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	101.000
Do. do. to France and Continent	106.000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1.093.000
Do. do. at Interior Ports ...	536.000

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat, Steady

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 % ex-ship 47 Apl-May Dunkirk Buyers Canal.
Brown Cawnpore 44 ½ Apl.-May Antwerp. Value Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed firm.

Linseed—
Bombay per 416 lbs., ex-ship 43 Feb.-Mar. Hamburg Value Canal.
Tone of Linseed, Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). 7 unchanged

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value	From	Vessel.	Importer.
	Rs.			
1 Box Sovereign and 1l. Sov	37,500	London	Arabia	Chartered Bank
3 Boxes Gold .. Bullion	2,30,400	London	Arabia	Chartered Bank
1 Box Gold Bullion	38,400	London	Arabia	Bank of Bombay
1 Box Sold Bullion	76,800	London	Arabia	Bank of Bombay
1 Bundle Rs	400	Forebunder	Lhasa	Mack Mackenzie & Co
1 Bundle Rs	1,135	O Mandvi	Lhasa	Mack Mackenzie & Co
1 Bundle Rs	917	Muscat	Goalpara	Mack Mackenzie & Co
1 Bundle Rs	2,000	Bahrein	Goalpara	Mack Mackenzie & Co
1 Bundle Rs	2,000	Abbas	Goalpara	Mack Mackenzie & Co
1 Bundle Rs	4,500	Koweit	Goalpara	Mack Mackenzie & Co
88 Bars } Silver 1 Box }	2,26,435	London	Arabia	Chartered Bank
91 Bars Silver ..	2,22,429	London	Arabia	Yokohama Bank
82 Bars Silver ..	75,540	London	Arabia	National Bank
66 Bars Silver ..	1,58,829	London	Arabia	Comptoir Bank
94 Bars Silver ..	2,25,689	London	Arabia	Bank of Bombay
19 Packages Rs	40,350	Bahrein	Goalpara	Sundry Natives
27 Packages Rs	57,850	Debai	Goalpara	Sundry Natives
18 Pakages Rs	32,100	Koweit	Goalpara	Sundry Natives
242 Bars Silver	...	London	Arabia	Supdt V & P Docks
235 Boxes Mexican Dollars ..	...	London	Arabia	Supdt V & P Docks

COTTON.

Market Report :—
The market has been quiet but steady and prices are almost unchanged. There was a small demand for ready cotton at Colabas, and for forward deliveries there was little doing, the market closing steady as under.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	Delivery
Fine M. G. Broach	256	March
Good „	244	do.
Fine „ Nagpur Kampti	219	do.
Fine „ Damangaum Pulgaon	209	do.
Fine „ Khangaum Akola	192/200	do.
Fine „ Amraoti	200/201	do.
Fine „ Muttia	184	do.
F. G. „ Khandeish	183	do.
Fine „ Khandeish	188	do.
Fine „ Bengals	178/74	do.
F. G. H. G. Bengals	168	do.
Good Westerns	224	May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	241	do.

Liverpool Opener :—
Opening tone ... ... steady.
Estimated Sales ... ... 8.000 bales.
Total Imports ... ... 1.000 „

Future Delivery Prices—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5 63	5 62	5 60	5 56	5 57	5 54	5 49	5 45	5 41

FREIGHTS.

The market is steady and unchanged with a moderate amount of booking doing for Near shipment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
Ready ... Rs. 7 5 0 to Rs. 7 6 0
April-May ... „ 7 9 0
Tone—Steady.

Rapeseed :—
Brown Cawnpore Ready ... 7 5 0
„ „ Apl.-May ... 7 7 0
Yellow „ „ ... 8 0 0
Tone—Firm.

Gingellyseed—
Bold White 85 per cent Rs. 52 9 0
„ 75 do. „ 50 3 0
„ 50 do. „ 49 0 0
Black Kutni „ 42 8 0
Tone—Firm.

Castorseed :—
Ready ... Rs. 35 8 0
Tone—Steady.
Cottonseed—
... Rs. 20 6 9
Tone—Easier.
Groundnuts—
Rs. 43-0-0
Tone—Steady.
Wheat :—
White Delhi ... Rs. 4 8 0
White Karachi ... Rs. 4 7 6
Tne—Quiet.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday.

Cotton	...	...	...	10.008 bales.
Wheat	...	...	...	11.003 cwts.
Linseed	...	...	...	3.006 „
Rapeseed	...	...	...	3.547 „
Gingellyseed	...	...	...	14.053 „
Poppyseed	...	...	...	3 „
Groundnuts	...	...	...	2.516 „
Castorseed	...	...	...	1.951 „
Rice	...	...	...	7.314 „
Myrabollams	...	...	...	3.325 „
Cottonseed	...	...	...	26.343 „
Mowraseed	...	...	...	4 „
Gram	...	...	...	407 „
Jowar	...	...	...	2.911 „
Maize	...	...	...	7 „

Shares :—

Manockjee Petits	...	Rs. 3545	March.
Davids	...	„ 425	„
Kobinoors	...	„ 807½	„
Connaughts	...	„ 530	„
Bank of Bombay	...	„ 1335	„

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FINANCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING,] [16TH FEBRUARY, 1907.

Exchange :—
On Saturday the opening rates were T.T, 1s, 4½d. for Demand 1s. 4 7/16d., and for Credits at 3m./s. 1s 4 7/16d. The latter was general, but there were no sellers; while ready wire was obtainable later at 1s. 4 7/16d. Far Eartern rates stood as follows :—

T. T. on London	1s. 4 7/16d to 1s.4 7/16d
Demand Draft	1s. 4 7/16d.
Credits—3 months' sight	172½
Hongkong—30 days' sight	162
Yokohama—30 days' sight	148¼
Shanghai—30 days' sight	220½

Government Paper
The market opened at Rs. 97-6 for cash and Rs. 97-8 for settlement, which rates prevailed throughout the day, but no business was negotiated, with the result that the closing rate fell by an anna to Rs. 97-5 and Rs. 97-7, respectively, even though the Calcutta market was reported to have opened at Rs. 97-8 for cash and Rs. 97-12 for delivery in one month. We quote :—

Cash ... ... 97·5
1st Settlement ... ... 97·7

Whilst Bar Gold remains unchanged, Bar Silver in London is 1/16d. up, in both spot and forward delivery in two months, namely. 31s. 15/16d. and 31s, 7/8d. respectively, the local market having ohened at Rs. 80½ ex-duty, and maintained that rate throughot the day, though no business was done. We quote forward rates as follows :—

Bullion :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	24	2	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	6
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	6
English Shield Sovereigns	15	2	6
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver *ex* Duty—Ready	80	4	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	80	6	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	80	13	0

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, 16*th February*.] [BOMBAY, 17*th February*

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Pins.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	88 1/16	¼	
3 do. Rentes	95½		¼
3½ do. Sterling Loan	102⅝	un	chgd
3½ do. Govt. Securities	65½		¼
Bar Silver in London	32	1/16	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	31 1/16	¼	
Do. in New York	69⅛	¼	
Exchange on London at Paris	25 26½	un	chgd
Do. do. do. New York	4 84	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	5%	Since	17Jan
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	4½%	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	4½%	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	5%	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	5½%	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	4½	un	chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans	4½	un	chgd

Amount Paid into the Bank of England. £75,000
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... 1s. 3½d.

COTTON.

Liverpool—
Spots ... ... quiet
Futures ... ... steady
East Indian... ... ... quiet
Manchester ... ... steady
Total Sales ... ... 7,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 500 „
Imports ... ... 19.000 „
Mid-Americans ... ... 6·03 unch
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 10½ unch

Future Delivery Prices—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June
5·65	5·64	5·62	5·61
plus 01		plus 01	
June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov
5·59	5·57	5·52	5·49	5·44
plus 01			unchanged.	

New York :—
Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 40.000 bales,
Do. do. last year... 21.000 „
Exports to Great Britain ... 26.000 „
Do. to Continent ... 10.000 „
Spot Cotton—Mutilated,

Futures—Month of March 9·23—03
Do. do. July Mutilated,
} First tone mutilated. Declined owing to selling encouraged by weakness New Ons.

New Orleans—
Spot Cotton—7 unchanged.
Futures—Month of March 10·18 plus 02
Do. do. May 10·26 plus 01
Closing Tone of Futures—irregular

Cotton Stock in London ... 10.000 bales
„ Total *Visible Supply* ... 4.940.000 „
„ „ East Indian. 2.85.000 „
„ *Quantity in Sight* 10.520.000 „

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON

Total	Week's Sales	55.000 bales
„	Sold on speculation	2.000 „
„	Sold for Exportation	2.000 „
„	Amounts forwarded to consumers	82.000 „
„	Actual Exports	14.000 „
„	Week's Imports	140.000 „
„	Stock	955.000 „
Surat's	Week's Sales	300 „
„	Sold on speculation	—
„	Sold for exportation	—
„	Amounts forwarded to consumers	1.300 „
„	Actual Exports	900 „
„	Week's Imports	1.000 „
„	Stocks	16.000 „
Afloat	Americans	410.000 „
„	Indian	11.000 „

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.
Good Madras Westerns C. I. F.—4 7/32 Sellers.
Months—February-March
F. G. F. Tinnevelly C. I. F.—5 1/32d. Sellers.
Months—April May
Fair Cocoanadas—C. I. F.—4 1/32d. Sellers.
Months—February-March

WHEAT.

Red Karachi. 30 Old Terms F. M. value.
Tone of Wheat. Quiet.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—
Yellow Gujerat per 416 lbs., 85 % ex-ship 49 Mar.-Apl. Value.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85per. ct. ex-ship 47 Apl.-May. Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore 44 Apl.-May, Sellers,
Tone of Rapeseed firm

Linseed—
Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-ship 44 Feb.-Mar. sellers.
Tone of Linseed, Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). 7 unchanged.

Rubber—
Para Rubber 5s. 1½d. value.
Arrivals—"Dunkeld, Sirocco,"

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHANNER—February 6, at Almora, U. P., the wife of Captain G. Kendall Channer, 3rd Gurkhas, of twins, son and daughter. (Son still-born.)
IMRIE—February 7, at Howrah (Calcutta), the wife of Charles A. Imrie, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

JERVIS—DONLEA—February 11, at the R. C. Church, Umballa, Captain Herbert Swynfen Jervis, 1st Royal Munster Fusiliers, second son of Colonel W. S. Jervis, late 1st Royal Munster Fusiliers, to Marie Theresa Donlea, youngest daughter of Captain T. Donlea (retired).
STERN—CARROLL—19 February, at Basti, U. P., by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Lucknow, assisted by the Revd. R. J Kennedy, M.A., Maximilian Theodore Stern, son of the Revd. H Stern, Rector of Brampton, Norwich, to Evelyn Margaret, youngest daughter of Mrs. and Captain G. T. Carroll.

DEATHS.

BENNETT—February 12, at Serampore, suddenly, William Bennett, Assistant, Hastings Jute Mill, Rishra, and son of the late William Bennett, Vice-Consul, at Brest, aged 54 years.
FRASER—February 13, at 2/2 Harington Street, Calcutta, James Sharp Fraser, of Messrs. Octavious Steel and Co., suddenly of internal hemorrhage, aged 49.
KAPP—February 5, at Dacca, Christina Wilhelmina, aged 2 years.
MORT—10 February at Khosi, Baluchistan, (in consequence of an accident), Anna, the dearly loved wife of Arthur Mort, aged 37 years.
TRINGHAM—February 16, at Sara, of typhoid fever, Alfred Robert Tringham, Ghat Inspector, E. B. S. Ry., aged 25 years and 4 months.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h, 6m.; Sun sets, 6h. 40m; High water 2-49m., 3-30a. ; Low water, 8-59m., 9-57a.
Bombay Races, third day.
Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p. m.
Sir Dinshaw M. Petit Gymnastic Institution, prize distribution, H. E. the Governor presiding, 5-15 p.m. (carriage entrance Cruikshank Road, opposite the Skating Rink.)
Organ Recital, C. M. S. Mission Church, Girgaum, 6-30 p.m.
The Westralia Mount Morgan's Syndicate, Esplanade Road, 5-30 p.m.
Harmston's Circus.
Gaiety Theatre, the Bandmann Opera Company.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.—The annual prize giving to the pupils of the Bombay Scottish Education Society Schools will be held in the Town Hall, at 4-30 p. m. on Monday next 25th instant. H. E. the Governor will preside.

MAHIM DISPENSARY.—Statement showing the number of parients who attended the J. B. Wadia Charitable Dispensary, Mahim, during the month of January: Attendance 1,414; average 45·6. Chief prevailing diseases: Malarial fevers, round worms, itch and indigestion.

COLLISION OF CARRIAGES.—On Friday evening Chunilal Chhaganlal and Maganlal Nagindas, Hindus, were being driven in a victoria over the French Bridge when the horse shied at a passing train and bolted. Both the occupants jumped out of the gharry and were more or less injured. The animal proceeded towards Girgaum Road, where the victoria collided with another vehicle, and the horse was secured. The coachman stuck to his post and escaped unhurt.

SUICIDE OF A PARSEE.—At the J. J. Hospital, on Saturday, Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Jamsetji Framji Betwalla, a Parsi cook, aged sixty years. The deceased lived at Khetwady. For some time past he had been in bad health, and often said he was tired of life and would destroy himself. On Thursday evening he was found in his room suffering from opium poisoning. He was removed to the hospital, where he died on Friday night. A verdict of suicide was returned.

SALE AT REDUCED PRICES.—Messrs. Marcks & Co. Ltd., the local firm of jewellers, will offer to-day and for the next eleven days their stupendous stock of Art Jewellery, silver ware, electro-plated ware and watches and clocks at a discount of four annas in the rupee on catalogue or marked prices. Those to whom the saving of rupees is a matter of concern may be assured that the sale is a good hunting ground and it will prove that it is not necessary to be a millionaire to secure some of the most up-to-date bargains in high-class jewellery and articles of daily use in silver and electro ware.

BAND AT THE MAHALUXMI RACES.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel J. S. MacNeil and Officers of 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry Vol. Band will play the following Programme of Music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 3-30 p. m. to-day.

March	Giojoso ..... Hume
Overture	William Tell ..... Rossini
Serenata	Love In Idleness ..... Macbeth
Selection	The Earl and the Girl ..... Caryll
Valse	Andalusische Libestraume ..... Freedmann
Selection	The Country Girl ..... Monckton
Serenade	The Warblirs ..... J Perry

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. on Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A. Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	6	4	18
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	10	7	25
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	9	1	7
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Dardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	6	5	18
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	17
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	9
Total	3	20	126
Total plague deaths to date	134,618		
Same date last year	21	16	122

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	7	7	19
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	10	9	24
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	4	3	5
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Dardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	4	2	27
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	0	10
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	7
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	10
Total	27	23	106
Same date last year	23	21	122

ADVENTURES OF A GIRL IN SEARCH OF HER FATHER.

ON the Appellate Side of the High Court, the Hon Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Pratt, have disposed of an application for revision presented by Gopal Sidram and Chandrappa Sakharam, who were convicted by Mr. S. V. Yatgiri, City Magistrate of Belgaum, of abducting a woman with intent secretly and wrongfully to confine her, and were sentenced each to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200, or in default each to further rigorous imprisonment for three months. The accused presented an appeal to Mr. T. Walker, Sessions Judge of Belgaum, who dismissed it on the 23nd December 1906. Mr. C. A. Role appeared for the accused.

On the evening of Thursday, the 17th October last, Jani, a girl about fifteen years of age, went out of her house between 6 and 7 p.m. On her way home, accused No. 2 asked her if she had received any news of her father who had gone to Wadi a week before. She said "no," and asked him to tell her if he knew anything. He said he knew nothing, but that Rama and Luxmon, accused Nos. 3 and 4 (who were acquitted and discharged,) knew something of him, and he asked her to follow him to them. She then followed him weeping as far as the lamp-post near a Mahomedan compound. At the post, some conversation took place between the four accused and the complainant. One of the prosecution witnesses asked No. 2 what the "gudbud," i.e. hubbub, was about, whereupon accused No. 2 as a bribe to keep silence. The witnesses refused the bribe, and Nos. 1 and 2 went, and nobody knew where they went to. At the lamp-post, accused Nos. 3 and 4 did not give her the desired news and asked her to follow them to the house of No. 2. She was taken there and kept there for the night. Accused Nos. 1, 2, and 3 came there and jested at her. When she did not get any news of her father, she wanted to go home. Accused 3 threatened her with death

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HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10 Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

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ADVANCE IN PRICE.

OWING to the very great rise in Price of all raw materials and the demand for higher wages, Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, the celebrated Stuttgart Pianoforte Manufacturers, have been compelled, and very reluctantly, to notify us their Indian Agents, of the fact of their decision to increase the prices of the various models of pianos which they specially manufacture for the Climate of India.

Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE maintain that even the small increased cost is more than compensated for by the comparatively superior quality of their pianos of which they have so consistently supplied the public of this country for over 60 years.

Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE quite appreciate the fact that pianos can be and are constructed in competition for cheapness in price, but as cheapness can only be brought about at the cost of durability and at the cost of those musical qualities so much admired in their pianos by true Artists, they prefer, therefore, to maintain the honour of their name rather than descend to reducing the quality of the beautiful instruments which have won for them a forward position in the Advance Guard of Pianoforte Manufacturers of the World and unquestionably the most prominent positions in this country for the *Most Perfect Pianos For India*

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

°,° All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, FEB. 18, 1907.

IMPERIAL UNITY.

The forthcoming Colonial Conference bids fair to be one of the most interesting events of the present year even though the actual sum of its achievement may turn out to be small. The "Empire" has figured so largely of late in books and discussions that any attempt to bind the greater units together in a more regular system must enlist the popular attention and approbation. Some sections of public opinion there are, however, which view the imperial movement with complete distrust. Such are the ultra Radicals and the Socialists who feel, not altogether without reason, that democracy and imperialism are antagonistic forces." Democracy feels, and feels not unjustly, the ideals and activities which for want of a better word, we sum up as imperialisms are on the whole opposed to its own. We only trust that these views will not affect the attitude of the present government towards the approaching Conference. For it may easily be shown that neither imperial extension nor an imperial constitution need prevent social reforms at home; or if they do a solution must rather be sought in the separation of provincial authorities and legislation from the imperial than in the sacrifice of the latter. The one ideal is certainly as noble as the other; no sane person would assert the consolidation of a beneficent world-wide empire to be less meritorious than the further development of a provincial democracy. Nor even if the lament of the democrats were well founded, could it avail ought; it is now too late to turn back and the imperial destiny of Britain must be fulfilled. We may take it, however, that public opinion in this matter is sound in the bulk. There is to-day a wider interest in the Empire and a deeper understanding of it than twenty years ago. The British nation has, like the Roman nation in the Augustan age, been bitten by the consciousness of Empire, and this consciousness is continuously kept alive by speeches, books and pamphlets. The agents of 1887, 1897 and 1902 were not without effect in awakening this consciousness. The foundation of the Rhodes scholarships and the Beit professorship of colonial history at Oxford are projects of imperial significance; they foster the consciousness we are speaking of and bring the limbs of the Empire into closer touch with the Heart.

Among the recent books dealing with imperial questions is a compendium of essays entitled "The Empire and the Century," wherein many able political thinkers and experts in administration have declared their view with regard to these great problems of the hour. The votaries of imperial unity are faced with two main questions; first, what are the forces which hold together the diverse populations of the empire, the 400 millions who, scattered all the world over, acknowledge as their ultimate sovereign lord the King-Emperor, and second what will be the future form of the whole organic structure? Mere academic knowledge may supply an answer to the first, but the solution of the second is a problem which might puzzle the greatest thinkers or the most skilful of politicians. We are not here concerned with the first question, but it would be worth while inquiring whether the many binding forces—those of sentiment and interest, loyalty to a common sovereign, mutual commercial advantages and so forth—are not in danger of being overbalanced in the case of the self-governing colonies by centrifugal tendencies of an opposite nature. If a clear answer can be given to this question it becomes more easy to make predictions about the future, in other words, to supply some sort of answer to the second question. Now, as Mr. R. C. Jebb has shown in his "Colonial Nationalism," there is certainly a tendency on the part of self-governing colonies to attain in time a national self-consciousness instead of a colonial self-consciousness. The diverse influences of climate and environment must tend to create a character and a point of view distinct from that of the mother country and which unconsciously militates against the bonds of sentiment and interest which unite them. Some real unity is required for the purpose of counteracting this centrifugal force, for it must be remembered that there exists within the British Empire at present no fiscal, political, naval or military unity such as binds together the different states of the German and the American Confederations. The most striking commentary on the formlessness of our empire is provided by the fact that such an important matter as the Anglo-Japanese Alliance can be concluded, and usually is concluded, by the British Cabinet in London without consulting the autonomous colonies at all. In fact they are in this respect treated as minors though in matters of internal government the greater colonies have long been recognised as adults. This inconsistency can only be remedied, however, by some attempt at establishing an imperial constitution. We should not regard this as impossible, nor do we think that the centrifugal tendencies just alluded to are really so strong as the centripetal force which binds the colonies to the mother-country. It must be admitted that Imperial Federation, according to Mr. Parker's scheme, finds less favour to-day than ten years ago and even Mr. Chamberlain, when in 1902 he recommended a council of the Empire (to be advisory at first) met with little response from the colonies concerned.

Consequently, with characteristic practicality and energy, he attempted to convert the nation to the other alternative of commercial treaties with the colonies all round so that the tie of interest would be made more real and the empire become entirely self-supporting. This alternative is to our thinking inferior since it involves a confession of failure to organise the empire politically. Nor does it appear that we are reduced to such a scheme, for, since Mr. Chamberlain retired from the Colonial Office certain important proposals have been made, have been assented to by certain of the colonies and are to be further discussed at the Conference this year. We refer to the proposals embodied in Mr. Lyttelton's Imperial Encylical of 1905. The last number of the "Quarterly Review" has some interesting remarks on this subject and it connects the action of the late government with the forward movement directed by Sir Frederick Pollock. The section of public opinion which the distinguished jurist controls believes that Mr. Chamberlain made too feeble an effort at Imperial unity in 1902 and urges the establishment of an Imperial Secretariat, an Imperial Commission composed of men representing all branches of knowledge who would be utilised for committees on matters of Imperial interest, and finally an Imperial Council approximating to a cabinet rather than to a parliament and of which the Colonial Conference would form the basis. Mr. Lyttelton's despatch adopted some of these proposals but not all. He urged that "Imperial Council" would be a more appropriate name than Colonial Conference for the body which at present meets quinquennially, but he was doubtful whether the gathering should be given a more formal character or should have its functions delimited. However he was desirous of forming a joint permanent commission which would prepare matters for discussion by the Conference together with a permanent Secretariat, the head of which would be also secretary to the Conference. These proposals, if carried out, would give a greater continuity to the work of the Conference and would be a decided step forward in the path of Imperial organisation. The despatch, with the replies, was published in November last. Most of the colonies consulted acquiesced in the general principles of the scheme and though Canada seemed reluctant to sanction any plan which might encroach upon her autonomy, preferring "that the Conferences should remain unconventional gatherings for informal discussion" it is possible that when the next Conference actually meets she will be induced to come into line with her fellow colonies. Meanwhile the question of Imperial unity remains on "the knees of the gods" and even though the approaching Conference were to be infructuous we need not despair. In the politics of states as in private affairs "tout vient a qui sait attendre" the only proviso being that the waiting should not be of a laisser faire character but an alert readiness to seize every favourable opportunity.

WESTERN EDUCATION IN THE ZENANAS.

An interesting and suggestive address was delivered by Mr. Theodore Morison at an "At Home" of the Aligarh Association the other day. His theme was Female Education in India and the tenour of his reflections may be gathered from his opening sentences: "We have so long been in the habit of talking of the unchanging East that, I fear, I shall be thought paradoxical if I urge you to consider the danger that may attend upon too rapid changes in Indian Society, and yet I venture to say that with regard at least to one section of the people this danger is a very real one. The upper classes of Indian Society are not merely suffering a change, they are undergoing a veritable revolution and they are changing with a rapidity which even in Europe would be matter for surprise. If the women of India are to be subjected to the same educational influences as the men, what chances are there of a survival of definitely Indian traditions?" Indian Society will go to the ground before the crusading civilization of Europe. "Things that need mending don't necessarily need ending," and Mr. Morison is afraid that the reformers in their impatience of admitted evils should tear down the whole fabric of the Indian home in order to build it up again on a Western model. There was an interesting discussion afterwards and some of the speeches, as their Chairman (Sir M. M. Bhownaggree) and Mr. Morison himself pointed out, read more into his address than than it contained. As a man of his culture, attainments and antecedents he could not be opposed to education for the wives and sisters of the young men whom he trained at the Aligarh College, but he wants that education to be suited to the requirements, and not such as should tend to denationalize the people of India.

PICTURE POST-CARD LIBELS.

A curious case has been before the Courts at Home, the upshot of it being a decision that there is no copyright of the human face or figure. It was an action brought by Miss Gertie Millar, the Gaiety actress, against a firm of publishers, to restrain them from selling photographs in which her head was imposed upon the picture of a lady in night attire. Miss Millar declared this to be improper, and likely to damage her reputation among the public. After a lengthy examination of the actress, who displayed a good deal of 'gaiety' in the witness box, the judge held that she had no ground for her action. She confessed that she had no objection to the sale of photographs showing her crawling out of an Easter Egg, dressed as a Dutch boy, or in evening dress, and agreed to counsel's remark that this was a "Decollete Age." Incidentally, the interesting fact came out that photographers pay considerable sums to well-known actresses for sittings, frequently paying also a retaining fee in order to secure a monopoly of such photographs. All this, however, did not lesson the force of Miss Millar's contention that the night dress photograph was not one of herself, was not circulated by her regular photographers, and was in her view objectionable. The court, however, held that as Miss Millar had allowed the circulation of geniune photographs of herself in various costumes, she could not properly object to the publishing of the picture post-card in question. This may be good law, but, if it is, it seems highly desirable that the law should be altered. As it is, a precedent has been established, libel by picture post-card appears impossible, and a Duchess has no claim if her head is superimposed upon the body of Miss Camille Clifford or Miss Marie Lloyd, while an Earl could not object if he is photographically decapitated and presented to the public in the garb of a costermonger.

THE "PUNJABEE" PROSECUTION.

The sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of a thousand rupees or an additional six months' incarceration in the *Punjabee* case was severe, but not too severe for the offence committed. Never was a more atrocious misrepresentation of facts or a more deliberate attempt to stir up racial animosity than that of which the Lahore paper was guilty. The accused pleaded most laudable intentions, but the Court rightly ruled that it was immaterial what those intentions were. In the present case the effect of the offending paragraphs was to show to the readers that Europeans were in the habit of murdering Indians and that appeals to Government were useless. The whole tone was objectionable and tended to bring the whole class of Europeans and the Government into contempt, and the defendants were well aware of the probable effect on the ignorant native mind. However, we trust that the lesson the Deputy Commissioner has taught the conductors of the *Punjabee*, will be taken to heart by others of their class in every other part of India as well as in the Punjab.

BENGAL PARTITION.

VERY unwisely a number of "inhabitants of Bengal in the old and new province" have sent in another petition to the Secretary of State, dwelling on the circumstances under which the partition was carried out and the "stormy public feeling evoked." We are rather surprised that the Government of India consented to forward the petition to the India Office seeing that not once but on numerous occasions Mr. John Morley has declared the subject to be closed, and his decision not to re-open it. Khajee Atiqullah of Dacca, the brother of the Nawab Salimullah, would have gained a greater reputation for prudence had he declined to write the covering letter, which is believed by the signatories to give the memorial increased weight. No doubt there is much in the objections to partition which he raised, but it is useless at the present time to persist in memorialising the powers-that-be, when it has been so emphatically announced that the subject shall not be further discussed.

THE N. Y. K. Steamer "Riojun Maru" left Singapore for Penang on the 16th instant.

THE Chief of Miraj has arrived in Bombay and is staying in a bungalow at Pedder Road.

A BRIGADE parade for all troops in garrison will be held on the general Parade Ground at 7-30 a. m. to-day.

MR. C. H. WILSON, C. I. E., will take charge of the Agency of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank from to-day.

THE opening of the Central Electric Power station at the Technical Institute will be performed by H. E. the Governor, at 5 p.m. on Wednesday the 20th instant.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded to England on Saturday by the P. and O. mail steamer "Egypt" were.—The Right Hon. Lord Wenlock, Lady Dawnay, and Lady Bevan.

THE Manager of the Yokohama Specie Bank Ld. has received a telegraphic intimation from their Head Office in Yokohama to the effect that from the 9th instant a new Branch Office has been opened at Changchun in Manchuria.

THE P. W. D. Workshops in Madras are to be thoroughly overhauled and the machinery and appliances brought up to date. To this end the Government of Madras have sanctioned estimates amounting to Rs. 50,000 for replacing the machinery and Rs. 10,000 for a 35 h. p. gas engine. The existing machinery will be sold as soon as it has been replaced by the new machinery.

THE appointment of Mr. A. Chatterton to be Director of Industrial Enquiries is a very important act of the Madras Government, says the *Indian Textile Journal*, "and we would fain hope that it will eventually lead to a distinct and separate branch in the Education Department dealing with technical or industrial education. Nothing short of an intimate and extensive knowledge of the Indian craftsman and his ways of working can ensure success in such a departure as that just taken by the Madras Government."

MR. NORMAN ROWSELL, Ceylon Labour Commissioner, whose Report for 1906 has just been issued, has been doing splendidly on behalf of Ceylon planters, says the *Ceylon Observer*. "But he must be backed up by increased funds. If planters, who do not now subscribe, would realise that on the success of his work depends, in a very large measure, the essential means of making the Ceylon rubber industry from the very beginning—and keeping the tea industry—a continual success, they would subscribe their fair share at once and without a break from this day." Mr. Rowsell expresses his gratitude to the South Indian Railway officials, who, he says, were always anxious to assist him.

AN amazing case is now being tried by Mr. Roe the District and Sessions Judge of Hughli. The The kernel of the whole case is that one Chintamon Singh has been declared, by a previous Judge who tried the case, to be a man of bad report and was bound down in the sum of Rs. 500 to be for good behavious. In 1904, against this order, Chintamon appealed, and the hearing of this appeal has already occupied over 200 days, add judging from the proceeding now going on and the startling revelations being made by Mr. Greyor for the appellant, it bids fair to occupy Mr. Roe many weeks yet. A prominent fact is that Mr. Eardley Norten should have been engaged by the Crown to conduct the Case.

ALL who know the Calcutta Light Horse, one of the smartest Volunteer Cavalry Corps in India, will be familiar with the names of Mr. J. M. G. Prophit, who has upheld the reputation of the Corps as a most efficient Volunteer and a most capable man-at-arms. He has now retired from the Corps and the C. L. H. Orders issued this week contains the following appreciation of his services—"The C. O., in accepting Trooper Prophit's resignation, wishes to place on record the valuable services and support rendered to the Corps by Trooper Prophit all through his long service, and to express his own and the Corps' deep regret at losing such a valuable member. Trooper Prophit is transferred to the Honorary List as a Life Honorary Member.

The following paragraph appears in the current number of the *Indian Trade Journal*:—"The Press in Britain and foreign countries sometimes comment on opinions expressed and suggestions made in this Journal as if they were the official pronouncements of the Government of India. It was, however, recognised from the outset that if the Journal was to keep in line with current events a very large measure of independence must be left to the Editor; and it is perhaps well to state afresh that such official pronouncements of the Government of India as may appear in the *India Trade Journal* are always given as such. For any passing comment or suggestion the Editor alone is responsible." Then the *Journal* becomes more than ever an unfair competitor with private enterprise and sooner the Government of India suppresses it altogether the better for all,

As the result of the Board of Trade enquiry into the disastrous accident on the Great Northern Railway, at Grantham last September, when it will be remembered that the wreckage caught fire after the accident, the Board of Trade Inspector, Lt.-Col. Von Donop, states in his official report: "With regard to the fire amongst the vehicles at the botton of the embankment, it was impossible to obtain any definite evidence has to how it originated: it also may have been due to fire from the engine, but from the suddenness with which the fire broke out and from the fierceness with whichit burnt, it is difficult to resist the conclusion that was more probably due to an escape of the gas with which these vehicles were lighted: In any case, it seems certain that its intensity was considerably increased from that cause, and I consider that this accident points, as previous accidents have already done, to the unsuitability of gas as an illuminant for railway vehicles." It will be remembered that the Board of Trade, in reporting on previous accidents, at Witham, on the Great Eastern Railway and at Aylesbury on the Great Central Railway, also condemned gas for railway carriage lighting and suggested the use of electric lighting instead,

HOW BUSINESS SUCCESS MAY BE WON.

HINTS TO TRADERS.

BY

THE LATE WILLIAM WHITELEY.

[The following article, which now appears for the first time, was written by the late Mr. William Whiteley, the Universal Provider, a few days before his death, and forwarded by him to us through our London agents, from whom it came by Friday's Mail].

I must admit at the outset that things to-day are not by any means as favourable to the building up of a colossal business as they were some decades ago. When I first entered commercial life, Westbourne Grove, where my business was located, was so generally regarded as the worst business street in London that it was frequently referred to as Bankruptcy Avenue: yet on these dubious foundations my present business has been based. To-day, however, increasing competition and other vital changes in commercial life have perhaps made such success next to impossible in the future; but nevertheless a few hints, culled from the experience of a long career, may prove very useful to young men about to start in business life.

The first point that I would impress upon the ambitious beginner in business life is that of the absolute necessity for indomitable energy and perseverance in the pursuit of success. No man who wishes to realise lofty ambitions in commerce can afford to serve two masters; he must have an eye solely to his business, or he is doomed to failure from the outset. The tension must not be relaxed for a single minute; his business must be his sole hobby, his only pastime. In my early days I never failed to commence my business day at 7 a.m., and I never knocked off work till close on midnight.

Energy is one requisite, pluck is another. The man who aspires to big things must be ready to take risks which other men would shrink from. I do not mean by this that he must be incautious and reckless. There is all the difference between foolhardiness and courage. But a man who sets before him a high aim will undoubtedly often find his plans regarded by others as foolish and uncertain. This cannot matter in the least if they have been formed after careful reflection and calculation, and if all the elements in the situation have been duly taken into reckoning. Extraordinary success must generally be attained by extraordinary means, and as the very successful man is only one in a hundred, it is only natural that his methods should not be those of the majority. But these are but pieces of general advice, and may be learnt by anybody for himself from the headlines of a copybook. I will now go on to make

SOME SUGGESTIONS MORE SPECIFIC.

The first of these offers a flat contradiction to the well-known proverb, "A rolling stone gathers no moss." There is no point on which I would insist more strongly than the necessity for the young aspirant to acquaint himself with the methods of more than one employer. The young assistant must never be content to stay long with one firm, he must study the methods of several, and endeavour to understand how they have each attained their various measures of success. And in this connection he must remember the great importance of choosing very carefully the employer under whom he places himself. Slackness in these respects in the early years of his business-life may very easily lead to the assistant reaching a considerable age without having learnt anything of business methods, or acquired any experience worth speaking of. This piece of advice is one which I have always inculcated upon my own employes, and it has resulted in providing some of the most famous warehouses and stores in London with very capable and efficient managers.

So much for the training stage, but this counsel is equally applicable to the man who has a business of his own to conduct, for there, too, it is just necessary to study your man and know exactly to what use he can best be put. Particularly is this so in businesses like my own where new departments have constantly been added. Whenever I have started on a fresh line I have always been most careful in choosing the right man to manage the operations, and I am sure the faculty of doing so is an indispensable factor in commercial success. The aspirant in business life must, in fact, cultivate the gift of penetration and the knack of knowing his man.

It is a penny-wise and pound-foolish policy to be niggardly and inattentive in the care of employes. A wise employer will always see that his assistants are well-housed and boarded, and, not only that, he will also take an interest, within reasonable limits, in their general welfare. There is no better method than this of securing their loyalty to the firm and giving them an incentive to strenuous industry on its behalf. Equally essential is a polite and courteous attention to the wishes of customers. Many a customer is turned away by a discourteous negligence in making a small purchase, who might, if he had been treated differently, have spent pound after pound at a shop. I have always been very careful indeed in this respect, and the result is that my business enjoys a very favourable reputation with the public. Visitors from all parts of the world are to this day constantly inquiring whether it is possible to see me, and a request of this kind is invariably granted, at whatever inconvenience to myself. There is nothing more necessary to the business man's equipment than

A PLEASANT AND OBLIGING MANNER.

This point is all the more important isasmuch as in commerce reputation counts for so very much. Once let a firm get a bad reputation in whatever respect, and its business is bound to suffer. The biggest disaster that could happen to a firm is to acquire a reputation for incivility or dishonesty. I have myself made it my object to leave no loophole for the charge of cheating the public in any way. No article of mine has ever been marked a bargain unless I had previously convinced myself that it was a bargain, and I have always had the price of my goods in my shops marked in plain figures which no one could mistake. Cleanliness and neatness of arrangement have always been among the virtues I have endeavoured to cultivate.

Many men in business make the great mistake of aiming always at getting the highest price possible for an article. I have always found it advisable, on the contrary, to sell cheaply, and though this might generally be thought a ruinous policy, I have always found it a success. It is, of course, a policy that can be followed to much greater advantage by a big firm than by a small firm; but there is no reason why it should not be adopted by the latter to some extent. It is all a matter of degree, although, of course, there are always possibilities in the case of the big man that do not occur with the small man. Thus, the working expenses of a large business are much less in proportion than those of a small one, and the waste of one department can, in a general business, be utilised in another. Now a few words on

THE CREDIT OR CASH SYSTEM.

To my mind there is nothing more futile than for a business man to allow his customers long credit, as many are in the habit of doing. It has always been a rule of my life to pay my way as I go, and I do not see how this can be done if my customers do not do the same. No man can afford to sell cheaply if he does not get cash for his goods; at any rate, he cannot wait more than a week. How many tradesmen there are who have been brought to ruin because they could not call in their capital when it was required! Selling for credit is, in my opinion, a sure way to the Bankruptcy Court. With money coming in every week, all expenses can be paid as they are incurred; but when the tradesman has to wait for his money, he has little chance of making a profit on his transactions. Lastly, I must say a little on the subject of

BOYCOTTS AND CLIQUES.

Every one who contemplates a large commercial enterprise must be prepared to face opposition of this sort; for, as long as human nature remains what it is, the successful man will experience the envy of less fortunate rivals. The man who will not go on his way undeterred by hostility of this kind, had better confine his ambitions within small limits, for, if his aim is anything above the ordinary, there will be many who will do their best to put a spoke in his wheel by fair means or by foul. My own business, for instance, has suffered from as many as five fires, and all of them I attribute to incendiaries. The last of them alone cost me over £250,000, but, nothing daunted by this crushing disaster, I recreated my business from the ruins. No one can ever hope for great success who is set back even by so crushing a rebuff as this.

It will be well, I think, in conclusion, to give the reader a few trite maxims, incorporating, in as short a space as possible, the gist of what I have said. They are maxims I have always kept before myself, and here are some of them:—

Civility costs nothing.
Sell only what does you credit.
Fair trading means successful trading.
Always pay as you go, and if you can't pay don't go.
Take care of the pence, for pence make pounds.
Trust is self-help.
Never sell things at a loss.
Never despise little things; drops of water make the ocean.

WILLIAM WHITELEY.

THE ARCHDEACON, "FREE LANCE" AND 'KALA JAGAHS.'

(BY A LADY.)

My attention having been drawn to the speech of the Archdeacon of Bombay, delivered at the recent Church Conference, in which he touched on the subject of 'Kala Jagah's', I read with much interest the remarks by "Free Lance," which lately appeared in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette*, commenting on the line of argument adopted by the Archdeacon. Now, I am not a practised writer like "Free Lance," and my remarks are only worthy of notice on account of their sincerity; but possibly the views of a woman may be of interest in connection with a matter of such vital importance to her sex. And that the subject is of vital moment, no one may doubt; not, of course, for itself, but for all that it represents, namely, the growing levity and license of thought, word and manner of, alas! only too many women, now-a-days, of every rank—from the highest to the lowest. For it is of no use to say superciliously, as I have heard said by more than one lady, "Oh, such things are only done by maid-servants; no gentlewoman would allow herself to be kissed and fondled at a dance or elsewhere." But, as Kipling says, 'From the Colonel's lady to Judy O'Grady, they are all the same under the skin'. And, unfortunately, it is only too true that women of the highest rank and position, women bearing names of the proudest families of England; women whose ancestors were brave, and noble, and chivalrous, and good, are falling into the ways of those beneath them, and romp and play, kiss and are kissed, lose all sense of dignity and self-respect, and worse than all, are lowering, in the mind of every man, that exalted idea of pure and noble womanhood which is the most important factor in his life to keep him 'sans peur et sans reproche,' and true to his 'grand old name of gentleman.' "Is there any real harm in a kiss?" asks Free Lance. "Is a poor youth to wait for a kiss until he can afford to get married? Suppose he loves a girl and she loves him, but they cannot afford to get married—may he not kiss her?" So my friend "Free Lance" is begging the question. Do not circumstances alter cases? His suppositious couple are engaged to be married, the young fellow is working might and main, straining every nerve to provide a home for his bride, while his fiancee encourages him with her gentle words, and cheers him in his despondent moments. Then, when occasion serves and the opportunity presents itself, if their lips meet in the tender rapture of a kiss, who shall blame them?—And here I should like to interpose the statement (and, being a woman, who should know better than I?) that many a girl would be proud and happy to start life on small means with the man she loves if she only got the chance offered her. But our men are too selfish or cowardly. They are afraid to ask a girl to share honest poverty, even with a reasonable hope of brighter things to come, and hang back altogether because they cannot afford to give her all the good things to which she has been accustomed in her father's house. Now, I am not at all an advocate of rushing into matrimony without counting the cost; I know too well that the brunt of all the little worries and troubles, brought by straitened circumstances, falls upon the shoulders of the wife. But at the same time, I should like to insist upon the fact that *many* a girl, leaving a comfortable well-to-do home, will marry a poor man, turn out a trump of the highest denomination, and will be *much* happier married to the man she loves, (a man who will cheerfully and unselfishly take his full share of the hardships involved), than if she had elected to stay under the paternal roof, in the most comfortable and luxurious circumstances.

But, to go back, are not the young couple alluded to by "Free Lance" entirely different from those mentioned by the Archdeacon? I am sorry that I have not at hand the paper in which his speech was reported, but as far as my memory serves me, the reverend gentleman was denouncing that 'fastness' which unfortunately is becoming an all too-frequent feature of our Indian social life, exemplifying the tendency by a reference to 'kala jagah's' and Bridge. Now, upon the subject of Bridge, I do not intend to enter. The vices engendered by a passionate love of card-playing are entirely distinct from those created by flirting and spurious love-making, and it is with these latter alone that I wish to deal. Most of us know only too well that far too much licence is now claimed by our girls and even by our young Matrons, I am so sorry to say, in their conduct with the opposite sex. While I am quite aware that opinions differ, and that what we English, for example, regard as proper chaperonage, is looked upon as scandalous liberty by the French, and as intolerable restraint by the American woman, still, I think, we must all admit that a woman loses self-respect, and the respect due to her by others, when she allows young men to kiss her, hug her, flirt with her, pull her about, chaff her, 'rag' her, and in short, act with her as we know only too well is done in country houses at home—a fashion which is probably only too often the origin of many a 'cause celebre' in our Divorce Courts, and which, please God, will be very slow in making its way in India. For we are in a peculiar position, we English, 'memsahibs' and 'sahibs' alike. We are the cynosure of the eyes of millions; our ways, words, acts and thoughts have untold influence on those around us, and the white races are judged by actions of the few thousands of us whose lot is cast in India. All honour then to the Archdeacon, who has the courage to draw attention to what can only be described as a crying social evil.

Now, if there is one thing I advocate more strongly than another, it is a frequent, close and intimate companionship between the sexes. In my mind nothing can be more admirable than the American School and College system of teaching the same lesson to both sexes in the same class-room. Nothing is more likely to disabuse the mind of man and maiden of self-conscious prudery than a thorough and intimate acquaintance with the opposite sex, from the earliest age. Nothing is more likely to keep our girls from any tendency to flirtation and fastness than to let them know men's "private" views upon a flirtatious woman; to let them know men thoroughly, to let there be no novelty, and hence no self-consciousness, in their acquaintanceship with the other sex. My advice to mothers is this—let your daughters run about with their brothers. No other chaperon will be half so good. Your son knows far better than you the true character of the young fellows with whom your daughters are associating, and though he may be ready for a flirt or a lark himself with another girl, he will take very good care that his sister will give no cause for remark to any other man! Do not worry your daughters about being 'unladylike,'; let them be 'pals' with their brothers' friends; it will do the boys good: it will do the girls no harm. Then, if the acquaintanceship begun in childhood ripens, in after years, to love and a desire for marriage, you will have the full assurance that your girls will be happy with the men with whose tastes they are in sympathy; whose habits they know; and who, through the close companionships of many years, have been tried and not found wanting.

THE NIZAM'S ROYAL GUESTS.

The Princes of Bavaria.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SECUNDERABAD, FEBRUARY 16.

His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad has at present as his guests the sons of His Royal Highness the Prince Rudolph of Bavaria. They arrived on Thursday last and are staying at the Basbire Bagh Palace. The names of the Royal guests are Prince Leopold and Prince George of Bavaria the grand-sons of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Austria. They will witness the 'Langar' procession on Tuesday next.

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

VOLUNTARY IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

Mr. Balfour's Views.

THE LION AND THE LAMB AGREE.

INDIA'S CONTRIBUTION TO DEFENCE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 15.

Mr. J. W. Hills, M. P., moves on Monday, practically an official Opposition amendment, regretting the silence of the Colonial Conference and the opportunity thereby offered for promoting free trade within the Empire on a preferential basis.

Mr. H. Cox M. P., has moved an amendment that the first question before the Colonial Conference should be the fuller participation by the Colonies in the cost of defending the Empire, to which India and the Colonies contributed only two per cent., most of that amount being contributed by India, which also maintained a huge army always at the disposal of the Empire elsewhere.

Mr. Balfour, in an eloquent speech, deprecated pressing the matter in a bargaining spirit. It was better, he said, to rely on the Colonies' voluntary enthusiastic patriotism.

Mr. Winston Churchill said that Mr. Balfour's speech was inspired with the most profound political wisdom. Larger contributions from the Colonies might be desirable, but they must be entirely spontaneous.

The Conference discusses the question of Imperial Defence, including the interchange of units between Great Britain and the Colonies, the interchange of Officers between Great Britain, the Colonies, and India, and the representation of the Colonies on the Committee of Imperial Defence.

MR. BALFOUR AND THE UNIONIST PARTY.

Future Full of Hope

BRIGHT SIGNS.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 16.

Mr. Balfour speaking at a Banquet given in his honour by the National Union, the Conservative and Constitutional Associations in London, congratulated them on the completion of the final stages of party reorganisation, ending a period of divisions of opinion. The future, he said, was full of hope and there were unmistakable signs of a coalescence of Unionist opinion in favour of a safe and sober policy and fiscal reform.

THE NAWAB OF BHAWALPUR.

Sudden Death near Aden.

BODY TO BE BROUGHT TO BOMBAY.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 16.

The Nawab of Bhawalpur died aboard the "Shahanjaf" shortly after leaving Aden. The steamer returned to Aden, where the body was embalmed, and restarted for Bombay yesterday evening.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

Professor Martens' Mission.

INTERVIEW WITH KING EDWARD.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 16.

Professor de Martens had a prolonged audience with King Edward on Friday. His mission to London has been most satisfactory. He leaves for the Hague to-day.

IMPORTATION OF ITALIAN LABOUR IN QUEENSLAND.

Extraordinary Decision.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 15.

Mr. Deakin has authorised the importation of a thousand Italians into the North Queensland sugar-fields to replace the Kanakas.

NEWFOUNDLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

Protest against the Fishery Agreement.

RENEWAL REFUSED.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 15.

The Newfoundland House of Assembly has adopted an Address to Lord Elgin, protesting in the strongest terms against the *modus vivendi* with the United States and objecting to any renewal.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 16.

The death is announced of Princess Clementine of Bourbon-Orleans, mother of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL HAMILTON.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 15.

Rear Admiral Hamilton is dead.

The late Rear-Admiral Des Voeux Hamilton has been cut off in the middle of a most promising career. He was only fifty-five years of age, and had seen a good deal of active service during his forty years afloat. The son of a retired Colonel, the late Admiral entered the Royal Navy, in 1866, became Commander in 1883; Captain in 1889; and Rear-Admiral in 1903. He served in East Africa in 1874; in the Kaffir War of 1877-78; in the Zulu war of 1879 and was at the Bombardment of Alexandria and the Egyptian War of 1882. He served as a Lieutenant on the Royal Yacht *Victoria and Albert* in 1883; and was Commander of the Nelson Flagship Australia from 1884 to 1889. He commanded various battleships, and held many distinguished positions and he was a popular favourite in the Royal Navy.

FRENCH CABINET DISSENSIONS.

Persistent Rumours.

M. CLEMENCEAU AND M. BRIAND.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 16.

In spite of semi-official denials, the French newspapers publish persistent rumours of serious dissensions between M. Clemenceau and M. Briand, which, they say, will shortly lead to developments.

TRANSVAAL POLITICS.

"Down with Downing Street."

THE AIMS OF THE PROGRESSIVES.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 16.

Speaking at a great political demonstration in Johannesburg last night, Sir George Farrar declared that the Progressives were fighting for God and the King against oligarchy and autocracy. They must work for the establishment of a British South Africa, and eliminate the Downing Street element.

THE RUSSIAN DUMA.

M. Stolypin's Resignation.

DEMANDED BY THE DEMOCRATS.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 17.

The organs of the Constitutional Democrats claim a large majority in the new Duma. They insist, therefore, that M. Stolypin must resign.

THE LAOKAI-YUNNANSEN RAILWAY.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 16.

The agreement for the construction of the Laokai-Yunnansen Railway has been signed in Paris by the French Government and the Indo-Chinese Railway Company.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

England Beats Ireland.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 16.

England has beaten Ireland at Association Football by 1 goal to *nil*.

THE DAMAGE TO H. M. S. "COMMONWEALTH."

Reported to be Serious.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 15.

The "Commonwealth's" repairs require some months.

THE ABYSSINIAN RAILWAY.

Important Alteration of the Concession.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 15.

At the instance of the French Government, the Abyssinian Railway has agreed to abandon the 10 per cent. transit duty.

AMERICA AND THE JAPANESE.

Settlement Arrived at.

CALIFORNIANS ACCEPT THE IMMIGRATION BILL.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 17.

Telegrams from Washington state that the Senate has adopted the Amended Immigration Bill without a division. The difficulty with Japan is thus settled, the Californians having agreed to admit Japanese to the "white" schools, as soon as the bill is passed.

AFFRAY IN BELGRADE.

Regicides' Savage Attack.

DEPUTY DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 17.

Three of the Servian regicide officers attacked two deputies with swords, in the streets of Belgrade. A fierce fight ensued in which one of the deputies was dangerously wounded.

THE CHANNEL COMMAND.

Lord Charles Beresford Interviewed.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 17.

Lord Charles Beresford, who is visiting Mexico, declared, in the course of an interview, that he declined the command of the Channel fleet unless certain modifications were made, and that he accepted it, when these were approved.

E. B. S. ROLLING STOCK.

The Complaint of Shortage for the Coal Trade.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 16.

A *Statesman* representative visited the Kidderpore Dockyard yesterday to enquire about the short supply of wagons. As regards coal he found that the Dock staff could handle much heavier quantities than what at present arrive, and the vessels have been greatly delayed owing to shortness of coal supply. For the first fourteen days of February the daily average of coal loading at the Docks was 5,200 tons. Last year, for the same time, at was 6,700 tons. The outward loading of general merchandise also is being seriously hampered by the shortness of wagons on the Eastern Bengal State Railway. The Port Commission is watching the matter carefully, as already forerunners of great wheat and seeds trade from the north-west are being received.

PLAGUE INOCULATION.

Recrudescence of Plague in the United Provinces.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 16.

A Resolution on the advantages of inoculation against plague is published in the *United Provinces Gazette*. The disease is causing very heavy mortality in the provinces and the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that the neglect of inoculation must be due to the ignorance of the people as to the protection afforded by it, or to their want of knowledge that the means of protection are at hand. Enquiries that have been made and information collected leave no doubt in the mind of the Lieutenant-Governor, of the real and substantial protection afforded by inoculation, and His Honour thinks it the duty of the Government and of all officials, to bring the advantages of inoculation prominently before the leaders of the people and to be prepared for any demand that may arise in consequence.

Major Chaytor-White, the Chief Plague Officer, will be deputed to Parel to study the latest methods adopted at the Laboratory there, to consult the authorities as to the best methods of making the benefits of inoculation more widely known, and as to the possibility of reducing the danger of infection by the use of insecticides in houses where plague has occurred or dead rats have been found.

Meanwhile the Civil Surgeons will provide themselves with fresh supplies of vaccine and appliances and will be ready to inoculate any one who desires it, though, as in the past, no compulsion whatever will be used to induce any one to adopt this form of protection.

LUCKNOW, FEBRUARY 16.

The current issue of the *United Provinces Gazette* contains an important letter from Government to the Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, dealing with the advantages of inoculation against plague. The Lieutenant-Governor considers that the time has come when Government may render more active help in encouraging people to resort to inoculation.

Supplies of fresh vaccine have been maintained by the Civil Surgeons throughout the provinces, but the demand has been restricted, practically to the Bareilly District. This is probably due to the ignorance of the people of the value of inoculation. Judging from enquiries instituted, and from the Plague Research Laboratory, extract from whose report is attached to the letter, no further doubt should exist with regard to the real and substantial results of inoculation.

District Officers are to make these results widely known, and order it to be shown that there is no risk of contamination in the preparation.

The Inspector General of Civil Hospital is asked to arrange that at large centres, where plague has broken out, the present process of bottling vaccine may be shown to the public.

Major Chaytor-White has been deputed to Parel to study the latest methods adopted by the Laboratory. These actions Government have been dictated by the rapidly increasing mortality from plague, but it is pointed out that there is no change in the policy regarding inoculation. No person may be inoculated except at his or her own desire, and the further precaution is, that inoculation must be carried out by the Civil Surgeon or some selected Assistant Surgeon.

MR. GOKHALE AT LAHORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEBRUARY 16.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale arrived at Lahore to-day. On alighting from his carriage he was received by the members of the Indian Association and leading citizens of Lahore, and a large crowd of people accorded him an enthusiastic welcome outside the Station. After he had been garlanded two horses were unyoked from his carriage which was dragged by students and others in procession through the city. Mr. Gokhale was conveyed to Lala Lajpat Rai's bungalow, where he is a guest at present.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

Major Crichton, Superintendent, Bengal Purveys, is granted 20 months' leave.

Captain F. Hirst officiates in the Army Department.

Mr. C. West, Assistant Secretary, is granted one year's leave from 31st March.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The services of Malik Khuda Baksh Khan Terwana are replaced at the disposal for the Punjab Railway Board.

Mr. Mills, Deputy Manager, N.-W. Railway, is permitted to retire from the service.

A MISDIRECTED BULLET.

Narrow Escape of General Gubbins.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEBRUARY 16.

On Saturday last as the 15·39 train from Jullandur to Umballa had passed Sirhind Station a bullet whistled through a first class compartment of the train, which entered through an open window from the western direction breaking a glass of a closed window on the opposite side. It is supposed to have come from a rifle of some sportsman out buck shooting.

The occupants of the carriage were Surgeon General Gubbins and Colonel Woodhouse, R. A. M. C., who were travelling on inspection duty. The former, as shown by the marks of the bullet, escaped by about four inches being struck, in the head.

BUDGET DISCUSSIONS.

By Non-Official Members before submission.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTAA, FEBRUARY 17.

It appears that Lieutenant Governor of Bengal has taken steps with regard to the Budget discussion, which may be looked upon as a private tentative move in the direction of the future advance already indicated by the Secretary of State for India. The Non-Official Members of the Provincial Council have been invited to a Conference for the purpose of discussing Budget proposals before they are formerly submitted to the Council. It would, perhaps, be to much to claim for this arranfement that it is designed to give Non-Official Members an effective voice in the the framing of the Budget, but the move is to be cordially welcomed as promising departure from an obsolute system.

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS.

Saturday's Performances.

Harmston's Grand Circus continues to draw packed houses and there was not an empty chair at either the afternoon or night's performance on Saturday. The Frantz Troupe performances, revealing their marvellous powers of endurance, as usual created a *furore*, while the Animal Act and John Welby Cooke's daring equestrias displays were applauded again and again. At to-night's performance will take place the presentation of trophies to the winning jockey and trainer of the Great Western Handicap as well as the First Amateur Riding Contest the trophy for which goes to the Competitor making the best attempt at standing on his feet on a horse run round the Ring aided by the Mechanic.

To-morow night the performance will be under the patronage, and in the presence of, His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan and H. E. Lord Lamington and party. A special programme will be gone through, and the programme will commence at 9-45 p. m. Booking has been very brick and a record house is assured.

THE AMIR'S VISIT.

HIS MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS ON THE RIDGE.

Inspecting the Stables.

VISIT TO POONA.

His Majesty the Amir was up early on Saturday morning as usual, and was seen in the garden. The Amir seems to be fascinated by the charming scenery of the land scape seen from the rear terrace of his bungalow and has watched and enjoyed it for over an hour every morning. He is very fond of smoking and is seldom seen without a cigar or cigarette in his mouth, His Majesty observed that he enjoys his "smoke" best when he is on the rear terrace of his bungalow on the Ridge.

With characteristic activity the Amir was ready at 8 o'clock and desirous of visiting the Byculla Commission Stables. His innate love for horses was obvious from the fact that he started earlier than ever this time, and was at the stables by nine o'clock. His Majesty was accompanied by Sir Henry M'Mahon, and Mr. Deputy Commissioner Phillips, Lt. Jenkins as usual managed the motor. Being a good judge of horse flesh His Majesty took considerable time over the inspection. The pick of the stables were brought before the Royal judge who selected some out of the many he was shown. He was seen to examine the animals like an expert veterinary officer. During his many previous visits to other establishments the Amir was never seen so keen and interested as he was found to be in the stables.

PURCHASE OF ARABS.

Mr. Sulleman Abdul Wahed, the principal owner of the stables, had ordered about 50 Arabs to be submitted for inspection by the Amir. The animals were brought before the Afghan Monarch one by one, the Amir examining each horse minutely. The animals on an average measure 14-2 to 14-3 and out of the lot only 12 Arabs were selected. The Amir stipulated that only those out of the dozen selected would be bought by him if they were found to be sound by Major Pollock, the Government Remount Officer. The latter officer only passed seven out of the 12 horses chosen by His Majesty. The price for the seven animals was Rs. 7,750 and the Afghan ruler told the respective owners to call at the bungalow and receive the money. According to the custom among the Arab horse dealers the owners said that the money might be paid to their *vakeel* (i. e. agent, the owner of the stables.) The Amir wanted every owner of the horses that His Majesty had purchased to agree to this, and it was finally settled to make the payments to the *vakeel ba tokeel*. The animals were then taken to the residence of his Majesty on the Ridge, where they were again examined by the Amir. The Royal visitor picksd out one from among the lot and put his seal on him. This meant that the animal was intended for the sole use by the Amir. Necessary orders were given to the sardars and attendants to arrange for a careful despatch of the animals to Afghanistan.

KABULIS ON THE RIDGE.

Soon after the Amir left his bungalow to visit the stables for the purpose of purchasing horses a large number of Kabulis and Khandaris climbed up the hill and collected near His Majesty's bungalow. They had returned from the *Hadj* and wished to have a glimpse of their Ruler. Inspector Sullivan, and Sub-Inspector Dixon, with a few police sepoys and sowars could with difficulty stop them from entering the compound of the Amir's bungalow. They were told that His Majesty was not in and had left the place, but the men would not go away from the hill. A number of them entered the compound of the Hon. Mr. Fulton's bungalow and it was some time before they could be made to leave the place. They insisted upon remaining, on the hill. "*Salaam* Amir Saheb We won't go," said some of them, "until we have a look at His Majesty." He was their ruler and they did not like to let forego the opportunity. When the police officers were persuading them to go back, as they could not be allowed to collect in a crowd in front of His Majesty's bungalow, some of the Amir's Sardars happened to pass, and they told them that it was not possible to *Salaam* the Amir in such an informal way. Mr. Sullivan then suggested that their principal men should in the first instance see His Majesty's Private Secretary and through him they should obtain the permission of the Amir to be allowed to *salaam* him. After this the Sardars left, but the Kabulis would not go, and waited in the street and begged of the Police Officers and the guard to let them remain there. They said they were His Majesty's subjects and if he were told of their intention, would surely let them wait upon him. However much they begged and prayed to be allowed to remain near the Royal residence the police could not allow it and at last removed them from the vicinity of the Ridge.

AT THE COOPERAGE.

His Majesty dined on Saturday night with Lieut. General Sir Archibald Hunter, Commanding the Western Command, at the Camp on the Cooperage.

A Military Tatoo had been arranged in General Hunter's camp for Saturday night and the troops and band were on the ground at eight o'clock in the evening. A large crowd assemblod around the Cooperage during the evening, but until eleven o'clock there were no signs of the tatoo commencing, and the crowd gradually melted away. The tatoo actually took place after 11 o'clock.

VISIT TO POONA.

His Majesty the Amir left for Poona by a special train yesterday morning at 9 o'clock from the Victoria Terminus, Lieut.-General Sir Archibald Hunter, whose guest the Amir is in Poona, left with his Majesty, by the same train.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEBRUARY 17.

The Amir's projected visit to Poona was known to only a few on Saturday. It was late that afternoon when the first intimation arrived, and before nightfall all manner of unfounded rumours were afloat concerning His Majesty's visit. The news spread from one end of Poona to the other that the Amir was coming, but nothing was known definitely.

The only reliable information was that His Majesty would be arriving by special train at 11-30 a.m. on Sunday, and that he would return from Poona by 3-45 p.m. the same day. For four hours before the time announced for the Special to arrive, thousands of natives and many Europeans streamed down to the Poona railway station only to learn that the Amir would alight at Kirkee.

On arrival at Ganeshkhind His Majesty was shown over the picturesque spot by Captain Meynell. During the inspection His Majesty was struck with admiration at the animals heads on the walls and carefully scrutinized the pictures. He explained to his Sirdars the fine effect of light and shade shown in the portrait of Earl Canning. He was deeply interested in the floriculture of the place, and took a most intelligent interest in learning the names of the different plants. It must be observed that His Majesty saw Ganeshkhind at its worst. Some parts of Government House were under repair and it was anything like Government House under normal conditions. His Majesty then motored round Poona and back to the Deat Club at Kirkee, where he had lunch with fifteen British officials and after lunch entered Mr. F. B. Stewart's motor launch, driven by Mr Pat Stewart, and had a long spin on the river. His Majesty, a little later, arrived at Poona station, and at once left for Bombay amid cheers from a large crowd.

RETURN FROM POONA.

His Majesty the Amir returned from Poona by the same special train in the evening, alighting at the Victoria Terminus at a quarter past eight o'clock. His Majesty then walked into the booking hall, and inspected the hall and the waiting rooms. The Royal visitor then took his seat in the motor and wheeled off straight to Sir Lawrence Jenkins' bungalow, Peddar Road. The Amir dined with Sir Lawrence and Lady Jenkins last night and returned home late.

On Friday night, under the presidency of Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, Bar-at-Law, a general meeting of the Anjuman-i-Ziaul Islam was held at Grant Road when addresses were delivered by Mahomedan visitors from different parts of India on "Afghanistan and her Ruler." There was a large attendance.

The Chairman, in his speech, compared the present position of Afghanistan with that of other Mahomedan States in Asia and Africa and came to the conclusion that it was in many respects the most enviable of them all. No Mahomedan State was free from a national debt, excepting Afghanistan. No Mahomedan State was free from European coercion and interference excepting Afghanistan No Mahomedan State added a single inch of territory during the last quarter of a century excepting Afghanistan which was enriched by the incorporation of Kafiristan. No Mahomedan State observed the Mahomedan Law in its entirety, except Afghanistan. In no Mahomedan State, was Great Britain, the greatest Mahomedan Power in the world, represented by a Moslem envoy but in Afghanistan. It was, no doubt, a fact that many of these advantages the Afghans derived from their alliance with India. But its admission was nothing but a compliment to them as India kept up the alliance because she thought them worthy of the same. The modern history of Afghanistan was the history of its Kings; therefore every act and every word of the Amir was observed and read with the closest attention by the whole of India. He said he was glad that the Mahomedans of Bombay illuminated their quarters in honor of the Amir in a manner worthy of the eminent position which they occupied in the country but regretted that owing to an unavoidable engagement His Majesty could not personally witness the illuminations in his honor, He hoped the Amir would go back favourably impressed with what he saw in Bombay.

THE "PUNJABEE" TRIAL.

The "Bande Mataram's" Patriotism.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 16.

The *Bande Mataram* thus comments to-day on the *Punjabee* case. "Public life in India has really become a trial to those who want to set about their duties earnestly. If the truth is to be told; if the people are to be educated; if real patriotism is to be done—the law of the Foreign Administration hangs like the sword of Damocles over our heads. Politics has emerged from the safe retreat of its beggarly attitude into the dangerous arena of fight and struggle. The foreigner is to be shown up; the guiding principal of British diplomacy is to be unmasked from its deceptive cover of smooth phrases and platitudes, and every small step in our political consciouness will be marked by sufferings and persecutions which the genuine patriot will accept with a smiling face. The *Punjabee* is a courageous exponent of the new school of thought. It inculcates, with encouraging boldness, the political princeples that have made for progress everywhere, and should also guide us if we really mean business. Giving publicity to the rumour and using it for disseminating political lessons was its duty, and we congratulate our contemporary on the fearless way in which it has conducted itself during the long, harassing and protracted trial. The glorious end of the case—made all the more honourable by the unflinching attitude of the victims—reminds us of a pathetic incident which took place in connection with this case. The incident is no romantic episode, but a real occurence, quite worthy of the dramatic march of events which culminated in such mighty results for the good of the country. We ourselves are elevated and thrilled with a holier enthusiasm when we depict before our minds the sight of an old man, bowed down with age, coming to bless the Editor and the Proprietor of the *Punjabee* for their bold advocacy of the rights of their poor and oppressed countrymen. This venerable old man's benediction was already preparing the victims for the end that was coming. And it will exert a chastening influence on them in this their hour of triumph. Let no Indian Journalist, who prides himself on being the high priest of patriotism which is taking the place of religion in the country, desecrate his pen by gratuitous and undignified observations on the merits of the case, and follow them up by any sinful prayer for mercy or justice. Let them profit by the ennobling example that the *Punjabee* has set them. Let nobody make the impious attempt to filch from the brow of the proud victor his laurel crown. We have arrived at a period when events—and not persons—should be our educators; and whatever contributes to rouse our spirits and augment our courage should be fully utilised for its educative purpose. Our enemies will ridicule us with an attempt to find the glory of martyrdom in every trivial case of well deserved suffering. They will be justly mortified at our endeavour to use these happenings for fanning the glowing embers of Race—Consciousness. But our tutelary anger is awake, and the bloody cross that will bring our redemption is being heralded by these small sacrifices. 'Bande Mataram'!!"

CALCUTTA GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Departure of the Viceroy's Guests.

SUMMER EXODUS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT,)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 16.

Their Excellencies Lady Eleen Elliot, Colonels Dunlop Smith, Adam and Crooke Lawless and Captains Bulkeley and Mackenzie left Sealdah at 4-45 p. m. by Special Train for Kolabai.

Ladies Ruby and Violet Elliot accompanied by Miss Salberg left at the same time for a short visit to Darjeeling.

Major and the Hon. Mrs. Glyn, who have been staying at Government House, leave Calcutta for Madras to night by the Madras mail The following guests lunched at Government House to-day.—

Sir Henry Kimber, Commander Sir Hamilton Freer Smith, the Count and Countess Quadt and Lieutenant-Colonel Maclaren.

A new Soldiers Institute was opened at Fort William this evening being a branch of the Church of England Soldiers' and Sailors' Institutes.

FACTORY LABOUR COMMITTEE.

Tour Programme.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 16.

The Tour Programme of the Factory Labour Committee is as follows:—

Leave Calcutta on the 16th of February; halt at Delhi on the 19th; halt at Agra on the 22nd; halt at Cawnpur on the 25th and 26th; Jubbulpur 28th; halt at Nagpur in the 3rd and 4th of March and arrive at Bombay on the 6th idem.

THE PUNJAB CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Strong and Influential Development.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, FEBRUARY 16.

The Punjab Chamber of Commerce, which was started just a year ago, seems to have justified its existence and the hopes of its promoters that it would fill a want. It has already drawn to it a larger membership than any other Chamber and has just received a strong and influential reinforcement of new members from Lahore and Bawalpindy, including Sir David Masson of the Murry Brewery Co.; Khan Bahadur Dhanjibhoy of the North-Western Railway; Messrs. Volkart Bros.; Spedding and Co., The Kangra Valley State C.; Mr. E. W. Parker, Messrs. Jamasjee and Co. Ltd. the Amritsar Distillery; the Amritsar Cotton Mills Co. Messrs. Cox. and Co., Bankers: the Punjab Banking Co.; the National Bank of India, Lahore; the "Civil and Military Gazette" and others.

GANGES BRIDGE COMMITTEE.

Return to Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 16.

Mr. Moyle and Mr. Dumayne of the Ganges Bridge Committee return to Calcutta to-morrow.

IMPORTATION OF FIRE ARMS.

Special Concession by the Government of India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 16.

In notification, dated 11th September, 1906, certain amendments were made in the Home Department Notification, dated 6th March 1879, with which were published Rules under the Indian Arms Act II of 1878. The effect of these amendments was that whereas formerly importation of rifles of 400 bore and Martini-Henri pattern only was prohibited, the importation of all rifles of ·450 bore, irrespective of action or of size of breech, became illegal after the 11th of September 1906.

Subsequently it was pointed out that these orders entailed hardship upon persons who had actually exported such rifles from England, but had not landed them in India prior to the date of this Notification; and it was accordingly decided to postpone operation of the Rule until the 27th of October 1906.

Since that date, however, a number of applications have been received for Special Permits to import such rifles, the applicants representing that they had ordered weapons in England some time previous to the issue of the Notification of the 11th of September 1906 in ignorance of the intention to prohibit their import in future.

The Government of India recognise that in such cases their orders may have caused hardship and in a number of instances they have granted Special Permits for the importation of weapons. Numerous representations have now been received from manufacturers and dealers in arms and ammunition, both in India and in England. It is pointed out that orders prohibiting absolutely the import of sporting rifles of ·450 bore will cause heavy loss to all firms connected with the trade in arms and ammunition in India and to manufacturers of arms and ammunition in England who have laid down machinery for turning out ·450 rifles and ammunition and will also impose a very serious restriction on Indian sportsmen who are now in possession of sporting weapons of this calibre, and who will be unable in future to attain ammunition for them. The Government of India consider it desirable in the first place to remove a misapprehension regarding the sale of ammunition to persons in India who are already lawfully in possession of sporting ·450 bore rifles, although it has been decided to prohibit the direct importation by such persons of ammunition for these rifles. There is no intention of interfering with the provision in Rule (11) of the Rules under the Arms Act under which a Local Government may grant licenses to selected dealers to hold a limited amount of ammunition for rifles of prohibited bores upon certain conditions. This rule will shortly be amended so as to include ammunition for rifles of ·450 bore, other than those of the Martini-Henri pattern. It will, therefore, still be possible, in future, for exempted persons possessing such rifles to obtain ammunition for them from selected dealers in India.

The Secretary of State for India will at the same time be asked by telegram to inform gun dealers and manufacturers in the United Kingdom that applications may be forwarded to him so as to reach him before the 1st of May next for permits to import into India rifles of the prohibited bore, which have been ordered direct from them either by exempted persons resident in India or by exempted persons now in England who intend to import them into India when completed. Similar evidence will be required by the Secretary of State as to the *bona fides* of the order and as to the fact that the rifle was actually under construction on the 11th of September 1906. The Secretary of State will be asked to forward all such applications, received up to the 1st of May next, to the Government of India who, if satisfied as to the genuineness of the order, will issue Special Permit for their import. No application for the import of a rifle of ·450 bore will be received or attended to after the 1st of May 1907, on which date the prohibition will become absolute.

With reference to other representations put forward by members of the gun trade, the Government of India recognise that their recent orders prohibiting absolutely the importation of rifles of ·450 bore may have caused hardship and loss to trade as well as to individuals who ordered such rifles prior to the issue of recent notification. While adhering therefore, to their decision to stop importation of all rifles of ·450 bore they have decided to accept, in part, the suggestion made by the London Chamber of Commerce, viz., to permit the importation into India, for a reasonable period, of rifles in respect of which manufacturers can furnish absolute proof that they were actually in course of manufacture on the 11th of September 1906. In pursuance of this decision the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following Rules regarding the importation of such rifles. Gun dealers and manufacturers in India may apply to the Local Government for Special Permits for the importation of all rifles of prohibited bore which were *bona fide* ordered, and were actually in process of manufacture, prior to the 11th of September 1906, by persons of exempted classes, resident in India. Such applications must be supported by the necessary documentary evidence and must be submitted before the 1st of May next, after which no applications will be received. The Local Governments will forward applications to the Government of India with whom will rest the decision as to whether permits shall be granted or not.

BURMAN ARCHÆOLOGY.

Interesting Discoveries in Pagan.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 17.

Those who are interested in the history of Buddhism will welcome the news of a discovery just made in Upper Burma by the Archæological Department which will furnish a valuable series of Buddhist records, dating from the eleventh century of our era, and may be expected to add greatly to the knowledge of Buddhist iconography during mediæval and earlier ages. Pagan, where the discovery has been made, is a spot that is entitled to more fame than any other in Burma, for Pagan was the capital of the Burmese Empire when it had reached the zenith of its power. It was to Pagan that the religion of the people owes its greatest debt. It was here that their art achieved its highest triumph. One of Pagan's thousands of Pagodas is known locally as the "Pet-leak-paya" or the "Pagoda of the curling leaf," and is of exceptionally early origin. When the Archæological Department determined on excavations there was no thought that valuable antiquities were laying beneath the heaps of *debris* that half buried the temple. Around the temple, around the Pagoda proper, excavations have revealed the existance of an arched corridor of ambulatory walls of which both inside and outside are decorated with double rows of of square terracotta reliefs, illustrating a variety of scenes in the life of Buddha during his former existences. According to the Buddhist doctrine, everyone has to pass through an almost unending series of existences before attaining enlightenment, which alone leads to final emancipation; and even Goutama, who was to become the Buddha, had to pass through a circle of transmigration. This is a belief inseparable from Buddhism, and at a very Early stage in its history, Buddhists set about collecting stories of his quests and doings during his previous births. Thus they are told of his being at one time a rabbit; at another a bird; at another an elephant, and so on, drawing for each one a rich store of Indian folklore and fathering them on to names of Buddha. In the newly found "Pet-leak-paya" plaque figures are vigorously modelled and almost as sharp and clear now as when they left the kiln. Their inscriptions too, which are in the Bali character are cut clean and distinct so that every letter that remains of them is easily decipherable. At another pagoda which is called by the Burmese the elder sister of the "Pet-leak," excavation has only just begun, but already several yards of vaulted passage corresponding to the one at the "Pet-leak paya" and containing precisely similar plakues have been laid bare, and outside it again, is a second and similar passage. Thus there is every reason to hope that this Pagoda also will yield as rich a harvest of antiquities as the first one.

(Other telegrams will be found on page 8.)

PUBLIC NUISANCES.

And How to Abate Them.

"Public Nuisances and How They may be Abated." Rs. 50 prize to Correspondent who enumerates the Ten Greatest Public Nuisances in Bombay City and suggests the Best Means of Abating Them. Letters will be received by Editor up to the 19th instant.

XVIII.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If there is one thing before the acquisition of mere wordly lucre that the average individual desires to possess, it is the virtuous idea that he is by way of being a benefactor to the remainder of his species. To the conductors of the *Bombay Gazette*, therefore, would I humbly tender my thanks on behalf of all the enterprising citizens who are entering the lists of this competition, for the opportunity of aspiring to the latter heights, whilst, at the same time, gratifying the ever mind-possessing race for gold. I am afraid that perhaps in offering thanks on behalf of my fellow competitors I am emulating, in fashion, the idiosyncracies of the small child peculiar to melo-drama, who on every possible occasion steadily prays for all the wicked people of the play; but I must proffer as an excuse that I have always made it a rule to express gratitude for what I hope will come to pass, thereby so shaming the little gods of luck, that in order to live up to their beneficent—or supposedly beneficent,—attributes, they award me what I ask. Candidly, I had no idea that there were any crying evils in Bombay. I was under the impression that, like the dwellers on Olympus, we lived in a species of earthly paradise, the ministering houris of which were reincarnated in the members of our worthy Municipality. Such a confession of weakness, however, is unmanly; so I have summoned to my aid the elf or captious criticism and compiled quite a seemly list of things that might well be altered for the better. Seven only, of these items, I may remark, can be called crying evils; the remaining three are only what I deem 'liver' disorders.

To begin with number one—The Plague,—which appears to depend upon for its existence a string of minor effects which are produced somewhat after the theory so lucidly explained in the old nursery distych.

Big fleas have little fleas,
Upon their backs to bite 'em;
Whilst little fleas have lesser fleas,
And so ad infinitum.

the Big Fleas, in this instance, being represented by the rats. Failing a second Dick Whittington I can see no other means of exterminating pest number one than by insisting on and persisting in the wholesale destruction of the rodents, at the same time endeavouring to instil more cleanly and hygienic ideas into the inhabitants of the more densely populated portions of the city.

Number two concerns the enormous number of mangy and rabid dogs which at present infest our streets. Of course a trip to Kasauli, in order to minimise the danger of hydrophobia, is an excellent excuse for a month's holiday, but there still remains the question of the expense. I think the police should be given instructions to commandeer all suspicious and stray dogs and hand them over to an Institute devoted to their gentle extermination by lethal methods.

The amiable, though ignorant gharriwallah, is the subject of my third complaint. A long drive for a short fare is often pleasant, but there are times when one wishes to arrive within a reasonable period at one's destination. I can only suggest that before a licence be granted the Jehu should be compelled to show that he possessed a rudimentary knowledge of the city's topography.

Item four—Water, Water everywhere, but not a drop to drink, or at any rate to bathe in. Yet in the most sultry weather when the taps are off the greater portion of the day, large quantities are used for watering the roadways. For a water cure, I think the addition of another main supply pipe and the use of sea-water for laying the dust, might prove beneficial.

My fifth, in the words of an acrostic, is the prevalence of high house rents in all fairly decent localities and the lack of accommodation for Europeans. To obviate this evil I make no suggestion that would be feasible at the immediate moment. No doubt when the electric trams start running, (when?) and there are two classes available for passengers, people will be able to find cheaper and better house accommodation farther out and rents will fall to a more moderate figure.

The sixth evil is that which appertains to the present almost prehistoric method of cleaning the drains by means of dragging chains through the pipes—preferably during the midday hours. Cure:—larger pipes and a better sewage pumping station.

Number seven—the continuous tooting of motor horns at present in vogue—a proceeding which, at all events on the main roads, denotes that the driver is either incapable of steering through traffic or that his machine is not in good working order and he fears is out of his control. Suggestion:—that all drivers, before obtaining a licence, should be made to demonstrate their mastery over a motor car, by the police.

Items eight, nine and ten are, as I before remarked, merely liver disorders. They take the form of street beggars suffering from unpleasant diseases; Noises in the streets which are most apparent between the hours of 11 p.m. and 8 a.m.; and the lack of music, save at the Gymkhana and Yacht Clubs, for the amusement of the public. These three things could easily be amended if only the Municipality instituted and enforced bye-laws to the first two, and showed a little more enterprise in the third.

When these ten items are improved, I think that Bombay will be able to vie with any Eastern City as an ideal place in which to reside.

R. E. G.

XIX.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The cause of all our effective nuisances is of course that monumental humbug, the Bombay Municipality. Such a state of things is allowed to exist in this otherwise beautiful city of ours, as would shame even an inland Chinese town.

My first nuisance then is the Municipality, and the cure for that is of course in the citizen's own hands. There are difficulties in the matter of eligibility for election, but I suggest the formation of a Town Vigilance Committee, with a "live" Honorary Secretary, which would take up this matter of candidates and their election by persistent appeals to Government, and conduct a vigorous campaign of open criticism upon the lamentable indolence and incompetency of "Bumble."

My second nuisance is the landlord, and the cure for him is self-help first and Government assistance afterwards. Self-help means the introduction of a Building Society upon similar lines to those at Home. Government could be urged to undertake the provision of house accommodation for the whole of their servants, official and subordinate, who are compelled to reside within a radius of five miles of the Fort. Likewise the Railways and large firms. This provision to be met by the erection of brand new dwellings upon land, of which there are acres available, to be acquired through the aid of the Land Acqu

ease the situation by the putting in of railway siding into their compounds where possible.

Engineering and other works could easily do ditto, and thus take 50 per cent. of this beastly, lumbering traffic off the streets. Motor transport should pay in a level city like Bombay, and I am surprised that the bullock cart owners don't sell their bullocks and burn their stables, and go in for it.

My fourth nuisance is the Native policeman, I say Native advisedly, as I should not care to be associated with condemnation, even of a mild description, which was directed against that hard-working, painstaking, worried individual, who wears the white helmet with the yellow "pugaree," and whose daily existence is a war with the forces that come from within and without.

From where the native policeman one sees in Bombay, is recruited, Heaven only knows. To the European, his services are impossible. To the Native, he represents "Tammamy," and "Tammany" mind you, not merely a la "New York," but a la "India!!!" To his superior officer he represents continual vexation, indignity and watchfulness.

The Native policeman is a nuisance of the veriest type, and he should be swept from the streets, and his "revenues," in so far as big and important progressive cities are concerned, as early as possible. The fittest substitute is of course the British "Tommy," and a fine policeman he'd make.

Of what use is it to keep Tommy in Barracks all day, in a city like Bombay; give him the police work of the city to do, and he'll do it well, to the satisfaction of Europeans and Natives, especially the latter. With the ever-increasing density of street traffic, point duty should be taught to Inspectors and constables alike, by a batch of the professors in the art from the streets of London.

Robert from the Metropolis would enjoy a trip here for a few months to give our constables lessons in the autocratic science of holding up, sorting, extricating, and levelling street traffic, and, yo gods, what a sight 'twould be to see his manly blue coated form, (white coated for the nonce may-hap) playing old Harry at the Crawford Market Junction!!

My fifth nuisance is the ticca gharrywallah, that nomadic dictatorial red-capped imp, who sits upon his ricketty perch, scanning the crowd for a victim. Much has been said and written about the increasing evil which this individual constitutes within himself.

Rules and regulations are framed, which if adhered to by either one of the parties concerned, would quickly abate the nuisance. Take the public, for instance, of which I myself am a humble member. Redress lies quickly to their hand if the instructions contained in the book, carried by every ticca gharry, are followed.

It is manifestly unfair to ask the Police to tackle the matter as it now stands. I contend that the individual who has a grievance against the ticca man should invoke the aid of the Police, and he will be pleasantly surprised at the result. During my first two years' sojourn in Bombay, I would never contemplate engaging a gharry to take me anywhere with complacency.

The enjoyment of a pleasant drive along the sea front, was leavened by the thoughts of a heated wrangle over fare at the end. Life became a burden for myself and wife and we used the tram-cars and local trains as much as possible.

Upon one auspicious occasion, however, after a more than usually acrimonious encounter with the gharrywallah who had brought me home from the Fort, I demanded and read his book of regulations from end to end. As a literary effort, the book is not enthralling, but considered as a "vade mecum" of possibilities, i. e. as between the carrier and the carried, I found the book immense. Well I found therein a direct invitation to take my troubles to the nearest police officer, which I did, making the discontented one take me there gratis. The result was I did'nt have to pay any fare, and my friend the gharriwallah was fined ten rupees! A mild boycott ensued, but I followed up my first venture by taking the first boycotter to the police from the stand. Result:—fined two rupees and license cancelled. I have no trouble now, instead, the men on the stand vie with each other to serve me. The moral is therefore, help yourselves first and the police will be only too glad to help you.

My sixth nuisance is the idiot who walks in the centre of the road when footpaths are provided. The only way to abate this nuisance is to carry out the bye-law which provides a fine penalty for the offence.

A more liberal provision of bicycles for constables and Inspectors, and a few serviceable motor cars (two-seated) for Superintendents, to enable a stricter supervision of policeman on duty, and to help them to realise the troubles of those who have to cycle, drive and motor.

My seventh nuisance is stray dogs. These should be killed on the spot. For this purpose constables and Inspectors should be armed with a short range small-calibre pistol.

The campaign would only last a few weeks. A dog tax is out of the question.

My eighth nuisance is the filthy condition of the main thoroughfares, especially those which pass though the Native town to the suburbs, for instance, Abdel Rehman Street. The stench arising from the filth sodden ground is frightful, and to abate the nuisance, there should be a more liberal provision of urinals, alike unto the French system. These urinals could be made and fixed for Rupees 30 each. The thoroughfares should be washed, not watered, once a month, at midnight.

My ninth nuisance is the Crawford Vegetable, Fruit, and Meat market. Nowhere upon this earth would a condition of things such as prevails in this market be tolerated, exception-ing in Bombay. A tariff of prices is published, but the purchaser finds that four times the amount is asked. For the low salaries of Europeans the Crawford Market is an utter impossibility, instead of it being a blessing. The stall-holders are leagued together to sell at prices which are ridiculous. Those who can afford to pay, pay, the result being tons of food having to be destroyed which might well be sold but for the insolent cupidity of the retailers.

There never seems to be anyone in authority to whom one could take complaints of annoyance and theft. The market is filled to overflowing with hangers on and touts. The state of things is a standing disgrace to the authorities, and the only way to abate a part of the nuisance is to police the market with half a dozen constables. Why cannot some decent European importing firm take hold of the fruit trade of Bombay, and handle the business as it should be?

My tenth nuisance is the "blighter" who persists in coming late to the theatre, concert, or meeting, and who goes out at the interval, to return again ten minutes later than everybody. The only way to abate this nuisance is for each and every one of us to get there first.—Yours, &c.,

NOVO CASTRIAN.

BICELLA.

XX

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The nuisances of Bombay arise principally from the fault of the Municipal Corporation and the Police. These bodies therefore deserve a prominent place in the list of public nuisances. They are not, however, unmitigated nuisances, and with reasonable alterations they might become models of efficiency.

1. Beginning with the Corporation,—the method of electing its members is a positive invitation to corruption and incompetence. No examination is required, and no pledges are given, either of intelligence or honesty. Few members, even after years of membership could pass an examination on the subject of the Municipal Act, and many of them are mere counters in the game played by certain members whose ambition is to have permanent influence, for good or bad, in the Council hall. Bombay has never been able to send seventy-two capable men to the Corporation, so these extra members only serve to diminish the individual sense of responsibility of the Council. The remedy is to cut the number down, and to require proofs of competence, by examination or otherwise, from all candidates.

2. The Corporation is responsible for the defective ventilation of the drains and sewers, whereby Bombay has got a most unenviable reputation. No proper survey has been made of the fluctuation of pressure of foul gas in our drainage conduits, and no serious study of the grouping of ventilating pipes. Among the forty per cent of house proprietors to be found in the Corporation, a great many serious offences against the regulations of the Health Department have been committed. Two remedies have been offered to the Corporation for abating the sewer smells, both of which are in successful use in England, and both acting by oxydation, but here the drainage department has contended hotly by distributing the smells between ground level and the upper stories of the houses.

3. The waste of water, resulting in a short supply has been a standing nuisance for many years, and in nothing have our authorities shown greater incompetence. Why the people should waste the water which has cost the city such enormous sums, while they pay for lodging, food, fire and clothing, is a mystery that is only understood by the popular members of the Corporation. The remedy is simple: Meters, self-closing taps and tight joints which will carry on the present supply until the population is doubled.

4. An imperfect check on the construction of buildings has already caused a number of fatalities that in any well-regulated country would have resulted in a liberal crop of life sentences. The immunity of house proprietors from complete responsibility for the safety of their buildings is taken for granted. They have to be taught that the whole blame for any accident will rest on them, unless they can prove that within a reasonable period of time they have had their premises surveyed by a competent and responsible person.

5. The construction of buildings alongside the footpath without either fence or protection for the passers by, seems to be an institution in Bombay. The builders coolly appropriate the side walk, and as the buildings rise, fragments of brick and stone fall, to the danger of foot passengers. This may be seen in the busiest streets. A roof of boards over the footpath would make things safe, and the props supporting it would limit the domain of the workmen who will hew stones on the pavement while there is plenty of room within.

6. The throwing of refuse and filth of all kind from doors and windows seems to have become an established custom in Bombay. It may be seen at all times of the day and the practice is not confined to any class of building. Wherever the Indian domestic or office servant is found, the habit may be observed. The daily product of waste paper is regularly throw from some of the most celebrated business offices in the Fort, bearing the address of the respective firms in legible characters. If the firms were punished, the paper would no longer appear, and the same may be said regarding much more offensive refuse. In this matter the Health Department seems to be hindered by a defect in the law which should hold the payer of the rent responsible.

7. The delinquencies of the police are numerous and in many cases patent to all the world. The remedy for them is a healthy and persistent discussion, like the present one, in the daily papers. The obstruction to traffic in some of our busiest streets is a long-standing offence, and Church Gate Street furnishes about the worst example. Hucksters are allowed to display their wares on shop ledges and themselves occupying the pavements, and dealers in gramophones collect crowds which block the pavement while they listen to the noise of their instruments.

8. Stray dogs are allowed to multiply and roam the streets in spite of several recent cases of hydrophobia and, added to the danger of this disease, is the noise which the dogs frequently cause at night, and the spread of contagious diseases from which many of them suffer.

9. The nuisance of preventible noises is one of the most irritating in Bombay. It includes the noise of bells or gongs attached to animals or vehicles, of horns on motor cars, and the rattle of motor engines that are out of repair—as a large proportion of them are—the noise of unauthorised music, the yells of street hawkers and the exasperating sound of cutting steel beams in new buildings. Regarding bells, one may reasonably enquire why the largest vehicles can get along with the smallest bell while the hack victoria and other vehicles have gongs that would fit a railway signal. The gongs are used for sheer love of noise, while a cycle bell would be ample as a warning, and the motor horn is used continuously in narrow streets as a means of hustling the other traffic. The horn is rarely used by a good driver and, between the noise and the dust produced, the motor car is rapidly becoming one of the nuisances of Bombay. If there is any rowdy element in a man's character, motor driving will bring it out.

10. No list of nuisances would be complete that did not include the "gharrywalla", whose many shortcomings are notorious. His ignorance of the town, and of the art of driving, his insolence towards ladies, and his generally dirty appearance are a scandal which only require stricter supervision to be remedied. Part of this supervision must come from his client, even at the cost of some inconvenience, but the bulk of it lies with the police. Gharrywallas should pass the same kind of examination as the tram-car conductors, but modified slightly so as to include the route to any place. The moribund or extinct Ratepayers' Association might pull itself together and do some useful work in exposing nuisances and, if necessary, in prosecuting the responsible authorities, whether they belong to the Police or the Corporation. If progress has been made in Europe, only with the aid of strictly enforced police rules, how is it possible to control the slovenly and jungly people of Bombay by means of authorities who constantly ignore their own regulations.

I leave out the nuisance of smoke from the mills and kitchens of Bombay, as the remedy has been found and is likeley soon to be strictly enforced.—Yours, &c.,

SPADE.

XXI

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

NUISANCES.	REMEDIES.
1. Houses of ill-fame in public throughfares.	1. This is the greatest nuisance and evil in this enlightened city. Their *absolute* removal from public roads is the only remedy.
2. Beggars with leprosy and other bad diseases, congregating in public places.	2. Special Police supervision so as to prevent these folk from congregating at congested areas such as Tramway junctions, Railway stations and markets, and also at places of worship.
3. Municipal Refuse carts, and Night soil carts, uncovered.	3. Refuse carts should have coverings, so that refuse will not be blown about the streets, and the unpleasant and unhealthy smells wafted all over. Night-soil carts should exclusively be used at nights.
4. Throwing of refuse, filthy water, etc. by residents, into public streets. Committing nuisance on public footpaths, roads, etc.	4. Police vigilance and a few prosecutions, and this dangerous practice will soon be put a stop to. More public W. C's. should be provided, and the Police should have strict orders to prosecute offenders, as is the case in cantonements up-country.
5. Smoke from Mills and Foundries.	5. On a certain occasion I was informed by a Municipal employe, that that body could not successfully deal with this great nuisance, owing to the Municipal Act not being definite enough, or something to this effect. If such is the case, then the Act should be amended so as to enable the Municipality to successfully prosecute.
6. Dust, Municipal and Tramway sweepings.	6. Laying down of Patent Road Petroleum. If this is found too expensive, systematic watering of roads with proper supervision in this line, as well as over the sweepers.
7. Annoyance by coolies at the Crawford and other markets.	7. A registration department or a Coolie Supply Agency should be started, so that people will not be pestered as they are now.
8. Noisy Native wedding and other festive processions at nights. Noise by coolies removing boilers and their heavy material at nights.	8. Rather a delicate matter to deal with, but I think there should be a time limit, and no processions allowed after a reasonable hour. The Holi festival processions are most objectionable owing to the obscene language used, especially by the lower classes, and this matter should be looked into by the Police and such filthy language put a stop to. Shouting and yelling by coolies employed in pulling boilers, etc. at nights, should be stopped.
9. Impudent Hack Victoria wallahs, and their exhorbitant rates for all demands for fares.	9. The public should make it a point to take these men, in case of dispute, to a Police Officer, to be dealt with. People should not take the law into their own hands as they usually come off badly.
10. Excessive speed of Motor cars, Gharries and bullock carts, and careless driving of same.	10. Stricter Police surveillance is all I can suggest as a remedy.

BLUE BELL.

XXII.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There are many public nuisances in Bombay of which the ten following are the greatest:—

NUISANCES.	REMEDIES.
1. Gharrywallas plying for hire off their various stands, their demand of excessive fares and their refusal to ply for hire at certain times.	1. Have a few detectives for this particular purpose and prosecute the offenders.
2. Dust	2. Use crude petroleum.
3. Pariah dogs—increasing the number of cases of Hydrophobia.	3. Let the police destroy them with poison.
4. Beggars and Mendicants.	4. Build a home for them and in the meantime prevent them from begging on the public roads, especially at the tram-car junctions, by prosecuting them.
5. Hawkers obstructing traffic.	5. Allot them certain places, and prosecute the offenders.
6. Lepers causing danger of infection.	6. Send them away to the Matunga Leper Asylum.
7. Motor-cars endangering life.	7. Instruct all police officers to see that the speed limit of six miles an hour is not exceeded, and the prosecution of the defaulters. All chaffeurs before being granted licenses should pass a recognised test examination undertaken by some experienced official.
8. Watering of the Roads rendering the roads slippery.	8. Warn the labourers to water the roads carefully and avoid putting an excess.
9. Noises late at night	9. No music, singing or tom-toms should be allowed after 11-30 p. m. (S.T.) and only special cases may be allowed on application to the Commissioner of Police, who should grant a license after considering the circumstances of the case and the neighbourhood.
10. Deficient Water supply.	10. Have a constant water supply.

VINCENT GOMES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I would beg to point out that in the reproduction of my "Public Nuisances" letter in your issue of to-day, the sense of remedy to complaint No. 6 is confused by the introduction of a "which" and wrong punctuation. Possibly the fault may be in my manuscript, my meaning is evident and ought to run as follows:—

"Motor Cars should be strictly prohibited. The temptation to break line seems too great for them: whilst keeping them in line, at slow speed, results in so much clatter and noise &c, &c."—Yours &c.

G. W. MOIR.

IMPERIAL BRANCH OF THE FOREST SERVICE.

Revision of Grading and Emoluments.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 15.

In a Government of India Resolution, dated 28th March 1906, it was stated that the Government of India had arrived at the conclusion that in order to maintain the efficiency of the Imperial Branch of the Forest Service, it was necessary to take steps to improve the conditions of service. Enhanced rates of pay of administrative posts, to which the sanction of the Secretary of State had been obtained, were accordingly announced in order to complete the reorganisation of the Imperial Forest Service. Sanction has been obtained to the following revision of grading and emoluments. The present system of payment by grades has been abolished. Personal pay dependent on the length of service has been established. In the first year of service each officers pay will be Rs. 380 per mensem and each succeeding year up to the ninth pay will rise by increments of Rs. 40 per mensem and from tenth to twentieth year by Rs. 50 per mensem. The above scale of pay will take the place of the existing grade of pay, officiating allowances and exchange compensation allowance, but will not affect the special and local allowances. Whilst drawing pay up to Rs. 540 per mensem an officer will be styled Assistant Conservator and Rs. 580 and upwards the dignity of Conservator. Until an officer has passed his departmental examination he cannot draw higher pay than Rs. 460 per mensem. Incremental rises may be stopped when work is unsatisfactory. A Deputy Conservator, officiating as Conservator, draws the pay of the lowest grade of Conservator. A Conservator officiating as Chief Conservator, or a Chief Conservator officiating as Inspector-General, draws full pay of the post. The Inspector-General's pay has been fixed at Rs. 2,650 per mensem. These orders came into effect as from 6th January 1907.

CAPTAIN Hirsch I. M. S., Madras, has been appointed Civil Surgeon in the Khyber Agency and Medical Officer to the Khyber Rifles.

INFLUENZA IS RAGING.

Take Bile Beans and Make Yourself Proof Against its Attack.

"Influenza is very prevalent in London and many society functions have had to be abandoned." "There is a fashion in influenza as well as in dress, and *just now the fashionable form affects the liver.*,,

These extracts from the daily papers emphasise the great necessity for keeping your body, and especially for liver and stomach, in a thoroughly healthy condition, if wish to be proof against influenza's insidious attacks. Bile Beans increase your vitality and fortify you against disease by stimulating your liver and strengthening your digestive organs. After an attack of influenza, also during the trying and dangerous stage of convalescence, Bile Beans are of great value in restoring health and strength to weakened bodies.

Miss Emily Walker, of 6, Tenham-avenue, Streatham-hill, London, S. W. says:—"I was attacked by gastric influenza, as the doctor called it. I had severe pains in the side after the fever left me, and I thought it was ulceration of the stomach, which I had had some years previously. I could not lie down in bed, nor could I sneeze, without enduring great pain. As for sleep or rest, that was impossible.

"One day I noticed the report of a cure by Bile Beans of one who had been suffering like myself. I made up my mind at once to give Bile Beans a trial, and am glad I did so, for I found great relief. I kept on with Bile Beans until I was quite better. Since I have taken Bile Beans my general health has remained very good. As a precaution I always keep a box of Bile Beans in the house."

Keep your liver and stomach healthy by taking Bile Beans, a safe, sound, and sure medicine; safe, because they contain no drastic drugs and no minerals; sound, because they are prepared with the utmost care an are always constant in value; and sure, because their action is purely natural, gentle, and genial, and the good results lasting. Of all chemists at Re. 1/- a box, or Rs. 2/4 per box containing three times the quantity. Refuse all substitutes, and accept only the genuine.

DEATH OF COLONEL OLCOTT.

Passing of the Famous Theosophist.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 17.

I regret to announce that Colonel Olcott died this morning at Adyar at seven o'clock. His remains were cremated this afternoon.

Colonel H. S. Olcott, who has just passed away in his loved Indian home, the Head-quarters of the Theosophical Society, Adyar, Madras, was a man well-known in his native land long before, in concert with Mme. H. P. Blavatsky, he founded the Theosophical Society.

H. S. Olcott, who came of an old English Puritan family, settled for many generations in the United States, and whose grandmother was a descendant from one of the early members of the Dutch East Indian Company, was born in Orange, New Jersey, in 1832. He was only 23 when his success in the model farm of Scientific Agriculture near Newark led the Greek Government to offer him the Chair of Agriculture in the University of Athens. The young man declined the honour, and in the same year he founded with Mr. Vail of New Jersey, "The Westchester Farm School," near Mount Vernon, New York, a School regarded in the States as one of the pioneers of the present system of national agricultural education. He there interested himself in the cultivation of sorghum, just brought to the United States, and produced his first book, "Sorgho and Imphee, the Chinese and African Sugar-canes", which ran through seven editions and was placed by the State of Illinois in its school libraries. This book brought him the offer of the Directorship of the Agricultural Bureau at Washington, an offer which he declined, as he also declined offers of the managership of two immense properties.

In 1858, Mr. Olcott paid his first visit to Europe, still bent on the improvement of agriculture, and his report of what he saw was published in Appleton's "American Cyclopœdia." Recognised as an expert, he became the American correspondent of the well-known "Mark Lane Express" (London), Associate Agricultural Editor of the famous "New York Tribune," and published two more books on Agriculture.

This phase of his life concluded with the outbreak of the American Civil war, when his passion for liberty drove him to enlist in the Northern Army and he went through the whole of the North Carolina Campaign under General Burnside and was invalided to New York stricken with fever. As soon as he recovered, he prepared to start again for the front, but the Government, noting his ability and courage, chose him to conduct an enquiry into some suspected frauds at the New York Mustering and Disbursing Office. Every means was adopted to stop his resolute investigation, but neither bribes nor threats could check the determined young officer in his conduct of a campaign more dangerous than the facing of Southern bullets in the field. His physical courage had shone out in the North Carolina Expedition; his moral courage shone out yet more brightly as he fought for four years through a storm of opposition and calumny, till he sent the worst criminal to Sing Sing Prison for ten years, and received from the Government a telegram declaring that this conviction was "as important to Government as the winning of a great battle." Secretary Stanton declared that he had given him unlimited authority because he "found that he had made no mistakes that called for correction." Assistant Secretary Fox wrote that he wished "to bear testimony" to the great zeal and fidelity which have characterised your conduct under circumstances very trying to the integrity of an officer." The Assistant Secretary of War wrote "you will have from your fellow citizens the respect which is due to your patriotism and honourable service to the Government during the rebellion." The Judge Advocate General of the Army wrote: "I cannot permit the occasion to pass without frankly expressing to you my high appreciation of the services which you have rendered while holding the difficult and responsible position from which you are about to retire. These services were signally marked by zeal, ability, and uncompromising faithfulness to duty." These words signalise the qualities most characteristic of H S Olcott's life.

Mr. Olcott now became Colonel Olcott, and Special Commissioner of the War Department. After two years, the Secretary of the Navy begged for the loan of his services, to crush out the abuses of the Navy yards, and he was was made Special Commissioner of the Navy Department. With resolute and unsparing zeal, he plunged into his work, purified the Department, and reformed the system of accounts.

This was the man whom Mme. Blavatsky was sent by her Masters to the United States to find, chosen by them to found with her the Theosophical Society, and then to spend the remainder of his life in organising it all over the world. He brought to his task his unsullied record of public services, rendered to his country, keen capacity, enormous powers of work, and an unselfishness which, his colleague declared, she had never seen equalled outside the Ashrams of the Masters.

He was found by Mme. Blavatsky at the Eddy's Farm, whither he had been sent by the "New York Sun" and the "New York Graphic" to report on the extraordinary spiritualistic manifestations which were there taking place. So valuable were his artcles that no less than seven different publishers contended for the right to publish them in book form. So keen was the interest aroused that the papers sold at a dollar (Rs. 3) a copy, and he was said to divide public attention with the second election of General Grant to the Presidency.

Colonel Olcott, who had resigned from the War Department, and had been admitted to the Bar, was earning a large income as Council in Customs and Revenue cases when the call came. He abandoned his practice, and in the following year founded the Theosophical Society, of which he was appointed President for life and to which he delivered the inaugural addres on November 17th. 1875, in New York. He studied with Mme. Blavatsky, and largely Englished for her her great work Isis Unveiled.

In 1878, the colleagues left for India, and for a time fixed their residence in Bombay. There Colonel Olcott inspired the first exhibition of Indian products, urging on Indians the use of their own goods in preference to those of foreign manufacture; In 1880, began the great Buddhist revival in Ceylon, which has now 3 colleges and 208 schools, 177 of which received Government grants this year; 25,856 children were in attendance in these schools on June 30th 1906. This work is due to the wholehearted energy and devotion of Colonel Olcott, himself a professed Buddhist. Another great service to Buddhism was rendered by his visit to Japan in 1889, during which he addressed 25,000 persons, and succeeded in drawing up 14 fundamental propositions, which form the basis of union between the long divided Northern and Southern Churches of Buddhism.

In 1882, the Founders bought with their own money the beautiful estate of Adyar, near Madras, which they established as the Headquarters of the Theosophical Society. The work done from 1875—1906, may be best judged by the fact that up to the year 1906, the President had issued 893 charters to branches all over the world, the majority grouped in 11 Territorial Sections and the rest scattered over countries in which the branches are not yet sufficiently numerous to form Sections. The most northerly branch is in the Arctic Circle, and the southernmost in Dunedin, N. Z.

INDIAN FAMILY PENSION FUND.

Sir Seymour King Wires Support.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 16.

With reference to the proposed enquiry in Parliament regarding the Indian Family Pension Fund, Sir Seymour King has wired from England—"You may rely on me. I will do the best I can."

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, February 18.

1. The Squadron will Parade at the Riding School at 7-30 a.m. Punctually to-morrow Tuesday the 19th instant.
Dress—Drill order. Khaki Sword and Carbine.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Comdg. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. L. F. RUSSELL COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, February 18.

162 CAMP.

It is notified for information that the annual camp will be held at Mahalaxmi from 20th inst to 2nd March
The Corpl will parade to march in as follows:—
No 1 Co at Church Gate Station at 7 pm
Train will leave for Grant Road at 7-15 p m
No 2 Company fall in at Grant Road Station at 7-35 p m
The Corps will then proceed to Mahalaxmi Fort by Route March
Dress: Drill order i e Rifle, belt, pouch and bayonet, Khaki and Helmet.
Bedding:—Members are requested to send their bedding and kept to mid-day on Wednesday the 20th inst up 2 p m bed cots will be provided in camp

164 ARMS.

All members are requested to draw their arms from Head-Quarters. The Head Quarters at Neshit Road will be opened for issue on Tuesday the 19th instant at 7 p.m.

R. W. B. PENNINGTON, Capt.,
Actg. Adjutant B. V. A.

BY THE WAY.

FOOD AS GARBAGE.

EVERY season has it periods of glut, when the wholesale merchants have on hand stock which they cannot sell, or at any rate cannot profitably sell. They would gladly give it to the Salvation Army, the Church Army, of Dr. Barnardo's Homes. Better still, they could divide it; each share would still be a generous one. At present when the market is overcrowded with vegetables men either have to pay to get the surplus carted away by scavengers or they must take it back into the country and there plough it into the fields as manure. Thousands of tons of good food come to this end. The gentleman who offers the suggestion has made some attempt to get his scheme taken up, but it is of no use to send a few boys with handbarrows now and again to tap one or two men. The thing, if done at all, should be done systematically; a properly accredited man with a van should be sent. There are five great markets upon which to draw—Covent Garden, the Borough, Spitalfields, Startford, and Kew.

A PERENNIAL HARVEST.

"If we could be sure that a man would be sent every morning between nine and ten," says the originator of the scheme, "we should be glad to put by something, even though prices were running high. One man might give a hundredweight of potatoes, another would set aside greens, and so on. And as for times of glut—well, this is what happens. Beans were fetching sixpence per bushel. I had on hand sixteen bushels; that is, 240lb. I determined to send them to a home. I appealed to other men in the market, and as soon as they knew that a cart was going, they crowded it with goods, and we sent away a vanload at once. In an average glut week we throw away twenty cartloads in one market. I believe that pretty much the same system, although on a smaller scale, is in vogue at the fish and meat markets. There is a link missing between those who have food to give away and those who ought to be in a position to receive it for the poor." There is the offer.

THE SONS OF LAZARUS.

What becomes of all the broken food from the thousand and one hotels, restaurants, and eating-houses of London? The question may be worth studying, in view of something which is being done at a town in the north. One of our great railway companies has a huge hotel at this station, where for years food has been taken from the table to the swill-tub. This came to the notice of the chief physician of the town, a man, the closing years of whose beautiful life are consecrated to the service of poor children. He appealed to the manager of the hotel to let him have the food then being wasted. "See the servants and talk it over with them," he was answered, "I have not the least objection. It only rests with them to save the food for you." He did see the servants. They jumped at the idea. Since then "No waste!" has been the motto of that hotel. And the sequel is this: On the broken meats from the tables of that one hotel the inmates of an orphange, organised and fathered by the doctor, are wholly and excellently fed.

AGAINST THE HUMP.

The theatrical strike is one of a long list of the unexpected. Scarcely a subject can be named which has not caused a strike. The most serious of all strikes was against a camel. As a fact, it was against many camels—which had been introduced into Queensland to carry supplies to the goldfields at Coolgardie. The residents struck, and petitioned their Governor. They had nothing to say against the camel as camel; it was against his usefulness that they protested. It carried many things well and expeditiously, and the Western Queenslanders declared that this meant depriving their own carriers of a livelihood. The camel would cause many people to emigrate, and so cause a loss of trade to the district; the value of land would be depreciated, and the community generally suffer.

THE CASE FOR THE CAMEL.

Whatever may have been the substance of the grievance if grievance really existed, the matter seemed superficially about as ludicrous as the case of the immortal hatters. The Governor sent on the strike notice to the Premier of the Colony, who opened his eyes and answered, "But this is so sudden!" It was not so sudden, however, as to prevent his making as effective a reply as generally follows the conventional use of the phrase. The camels had to cross sandy wastes where no water is. At periods of drought it was utterly impossible to get supplies to the goldfields except by camels. Bullock teams could go only in favoured seasons, but the people needing supplies needed them always. For example, at that very time the people of Warrego were being eaten out of house and home by rabbits; they were being actually ruined because they could not get wire netting. That wire netting the camels were going to take, because the teams could not. At the other end there were stacks of wool waiting to come down, and the teams could not fetch them; the camels would. A good case was made out for the camel, to whose services Australia owes more than a little for the exploration of the terrible interior.

IN SPITE OF LAW.

Is bigamy on the increase, or is the increase of cases evidence that the police are more alert? A case reported recently had a remarkable sequel. The bigamist, having served his "time," remarried his first wife immediately after his release from gal. There is one bigamist whom it is to be hoped the police will never discover. Many years ago he married a woman whom he believed to be a respectable widow. On the wedding day the couple repaired to her house, and within an hour he stumbled upon correspondence which told a terrible story for her real character and calling. He left her that instant, and has never since seen or heard of her. Years afterwards he again married, this time happily. He calls the act bigamy, Perhaps it was not. The other woman may have been dead at the time. It were better so for herself and him.

POINTS OF VIEW.

There is an impulse among men brought up under the same traditions to quarrel violently over small matters, but in a crisis to draw instinctively together.—"Spectator."

The love of ease, the distaste for military operations, the indulgence in drink and vapid pleasures, these are our curses, as they were those of Rome.—"Bread Arrow."

Nothing is more delicate than the economio structure of society, and he who carelessly and casually tampers with it, however excellent his motives, works often irreparable ill.—"Spectator."

What would French poetry be to-day if Baudelaire had never existed? As different a thing from what it is as English poetry would be without Rossetti.—Arthur Symons, in the "Saturday Review."

It is by the co-operation of the public and the medical profession only that the hospitals of London can be maintained in the future as in the past as examples to the world of well-ordered public charity.—"Lancet."

It is a great glory of Oxford that she provides so many varied interests within herself that though we may wonder at times how we can live throgh her weather, the term slips by before we have time to get bored.—"Isis."

Gushing Laudation is as little to the taste of wise men as treacle. They cannot escape condiments of the kind; but the smaller and less frequent the doses, the more they are content.—Sidney Lee, in "Shakespeare and the Modern Stage."

It is the fault of too many literary critics to overlook the fact that life has a far more profound influence on literature than literature can ever have on life, or than one writer can have on the mass of literary production.—"Glasgow News."

A book of quotations stands to literature as a ready-reckoner stands to arithmetic: it does not mean that the man who turns to it is ignorant or wanting in self-reliance; it saves so much time and renders disputes impossible.—A. W., in the "Crown."

How should literature be studied? It should be studied to get straight to the heart of the author—his thought and his feeling. Every student that makes details of supreme importance is like a near-sighted man studying some noble work of architecture.—"Practical Teacher."

As one grows older, one realizes more and more that the only thing to be reckoned with for certain in this world is the unexpected, and that Saul seeking his father's asses and finding a kingdom has his daily parallel in miniature in our own insignificant experience. It is only when our mind is set upon everyday trifles that Fate knocks at the door.—Alice Spinner in the "Cornhill."

Shakespeare, whatever be said in criticism of him, has for 300 years appealed with equal force to the masses of man and to the picked few—with two notable exceptions (Tolstoi and Mr. Brenard Shaw). This, which is not a literary opinion but a matter of history, suffices to class Shakespeare with the very few who can strike the deepest note in each wise that all can hear and understand.—"Tribune."

Lives of great men, according to the poet, all remind us we can make our lives sublime. Lives of great men, unfortunately, do not, as a rule, do anything of the sort. The average great man is not a St. Francis or a Spinoza, or even an Abraham Lincoln, and the only thing of which his life generally reminds us is that, if we wish to succeed in anything we must be prepared to do so at the expense of men that is pleasant in ourselves and in the lives of those around us.—Robert Lynd, in the "Reader."

AWFUL ECZEMA FOR THREE YEARS

Had to Be Washed and Dressed and Even Fed Like a Baby—Suffered Untold Agony—Afraid to Be Left Alone—Had Despaired of Getting Better—In Awful State.

CURED IN ONE MONTH BY CUTICURA REMEDIES

"I think it nothing but right that I should let you know what Cuticura has done for me. I had eczema for three years and I was under doctor's treatment the whole of the time, also the Infirmary, and I could not get cured. It would get better for a day or two, but would break out again worse than ever. At times it was so bad I had to be washed and dressed and even fed like a baby. It was only my hands and arms that were affected, but I suffered untold agony, and I got so low I was afraid to be left alone, and I had quite despaired of getting better, but at last I tried Cuticura. I used three boxes of Cuticura Ointment, and three bottles of Cuticura Pills, and in a month I was cured. That was twelve months ago and I have seen no signs of it returning. I always keep a bottle of Cuticura Pills in the house. They do me more good than anything else, and I never use any other than Cuticura Soap. I think that no matter how bad any one was, if they gave the Cuticura Remedies a fair trial, they would cure them, for I was in an awful state. Mrs. Conley, 9 Gawen St., off Jock Lane, Holbeck, Leeds, England, Jan. 23, 1906."

CUTICURA PILLS

(Chocolate Coated, in vial, 60 Pills)

Are alterative, antiseptic, tonic, digestive and aperient, and beyond question the purest, sweetest, most successful and economical of blood and skin purifiers, humour cures, and tonic digestives, entirely superseding old-fashioned, nauseous, and expensive liquid medicines. Especially valuable for women.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to cleanse the skin, Cuticura Ointment to heal the skin, and Cuticura Pills (Chocolate Coated, vial of 60) to purify the blood. A Single Set often cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; London, Newbery, 27 Charterhouse, Sq.; Paris, Roberts, 5 Rue de la Paix. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props.

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Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls Positively Cure

Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, etc., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for study or business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation.

In Neurasthenia and the disabilities of old age, the effects of these pearls are especially marked energy being in all cases quickly restored.

They cure all abnormal Discharges, build up the delicate tissues, and restore to Vitality broken down, fagged out or weary constitutions.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishmen increased and energy restored.

Price, Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.—Postage extra

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for the certain relief of HABITUAL and OBSTINATE CONSTIPATION, and in DISORDERS of the LIVER and BILIOUS ATTACKS.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

PLEASE NOTE

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(Late Partner, D. M. DASTOOR & Co.)

With 16 Years' Practical Experience,

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SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES.

Second Day.

BALLARK'S GRAND WESTERN.

THE second day of the Big Meeting with the Grand Western Handicap of Rs. 10,000 brought out a very large attendance, whose hopes of a good day's racing were justified though the Books once more had the laugh on their side. Just after the second race, His Majesty the Amir arrived, but he came unofficially, and but few seemed to know of it. He made his way to the Grand Stand and sat there with the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, and between races showed great interest in the review of the candidates in the Paddock.

Proceedings opened with the Tom Le Mesurier Plate, and Tachreet was immediately installed favourite; but a run came on Oriental and the former's price extending slightly, the two went out equally fancied at two's with Sir Zamal and Bay Middleton at seven's. Tachreet was trained to a turn and Zurriff moved nicely in a preliminary burst though the distance is a trifle beyond him. He was first out of the machine and made the pace a cracker with Tachreet and Bay Middleton following at his heels. He had the bay dead at the turn, but had run a race which seemed to suit Tachreet who came up and went ahead in the easiest of manners. Little Joker and then Eed came out at the three furlongs, and the latter just got his place after a good race between the two.

A huge field of twenty went out for the Melton Plate and, despite the fact that the new ponies have proved veritable gold mines to the Books, money was plentiful, Commander of course came in for plenty of support with Southall up, and after two successive wins, the last over six furlongs which he won hands down in 1 min. 23 secs. Nassar was sent out equal favourite at two's; ten to one bar two. Little Sirree again shot out of the gate and led his field by two lengths to the bend where he shot his bolt. Commander lay handy all the way and came out here with Spearmint outside and Yatim cutting in through the middle. Yatim had most in hand and, after running level for some time, forged ahead and won a good race.

Such a tremendous speed did Posco prove herself to have in the Importers' Plate on Wednesday, that she was made favourite for the handicap of the same name. She did not enjoy that position long, however, as a great run came on Ferndown who ran fourth in the Exeter Plate, and this biggish English filly is said to be a cut above anything in the race. Those who preferred to entrust their speculations to something, whose form they had some idea of, came out smiling as after allowing Vocalist to make the pace very hot to the bend Posco drew up, and took the lead in the same easy manner in which she had passed Meadow Saffron previously. Ferndown cannot claim being left as the start was a good one; but beginning showly, she was with the last few till approaching the bend when she drew into third place and came round her field at the bend, She put in a very fast run opposite the second enclosure but by this time Posco was being eased with a victory assured and, both given a good run, it is dountful which of these two would find most beating.

Just sufficient for 1, 2, 3, betting went out for the Bombay Derby and a very nicely trained lot they looked with Precious commanding pride of place in the betting and a strong following sending Young Kohinoor to threes shortly prior to the start. The starter found no little trouble in store for him, and naturally this came from Hampstead who reared up dangerously whenever the twister came off his nose. Eventually they got away well enough with the troublesome one last, Moorsed making the pace from Ajax whom he had beat before the mile-post where Young Kohinoor was running second. At the half mile, the latter appeared still to be pulling hard, and Southall let him out to take a two lengths lead. Precious and Soheil passed Moorsed, and Hampstead passed Soheil at the bend and gave Precious chase. Neither had a hope with Young Kohinoor, who won a fine race with no little credit to Southall, but C. B. and Williams had a great set-to, and the Judge was unable to separate them on the post.

The Grand Western Handicap followed, and the handicapper must have rubbed his hands with satisfaction had he seen the state of excitement and bewilderment in the betting ring. It was, indeed, a puzzle and punters were never so divided in their opinions, finally sending Sermon out favourite, though with very little to choose between him, Paddy's Darling, Saloon and Ballark, whereas many fancied Sacristan II and Lord Barrymore. In the Paddock, naturally enough, all eyes were on Fitzgrafton, though Vining being on Ballark made it evident which of the string was expected. With Tommy Melsom up, Saloon repeated his Calcutta style of jumping out promptly to lead his field by close on three lengths followed by Paddy's Darling, Primerole, Sermon, Sacristan and Ballark. Just past the half mile, it was evident the two following Saloon were done, and Ballark came up with Sermon, but the latter fell back at the bend, and at the distance Ballark was level with the leader. Vining never had to move, and won very comfortably, whereas Sacristan came into third place in front of Kipling after a clever race by Ames.

The day ended unfortunately for punters, the Gaye Cup returning dead-heaters both of which started at the remunerative odds of twelve's. After the way in which she romped past Gun Metal when this black was a three-to-one on chance sent Russley Rose out favourite. After a lead by Virballa for a couple of furlongs she, Gun Metal and Koko outside raced almost level with Mandeville just behind. At the distance Koko took half a length lead and Lady Avon drew up and then on Ames getting to work, Gun Metal put in a last effort which landed her dead-heat with Koko. Koko was favourite for the run off. He immediately took the lead and having the mare settled at the bend won ... canter. Commander ran in the Melton Plate in ... H. the Kour Sahib of Patiala's colours, in H. ... purchased just prior to that event. having been ... Details :—

THE TOM LE ME... 400, and the third Rs 200, of which second receives h... under, 14 hands to For Arab Ponies 14 hands an... Winners since 31st carry 8st 12lbs W I Penalties—... ever; ence, March, 1904, of a race value Rs 900 o... since the 4lbs; twice, 7lbs; oftener, 10lbs. Winners ... regate above date of races value as above of the ag... ...es value of Rs 7,000 or over, 10lbs in addition to above penalites. Allowances—Ponies which have not won race value Rs 150 or over, 4lbs. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr R R S's ch a h Tachreet, 9st 2lbs.....Williams 1
Mr Vaid's g a h Zurriff, 8st 11b od Sst 4lbs...Melsom 2
Mr Alibin Talib's g a h Eed, 9st 2lbs...C B Mahomed 3
Mr Artin A Essayi's g a h Little Joker, 7st 3lbs ed 7st 6lbs.....Heeroo 4

Also Ran :—Bay Middleton 9st 6lbs, Young Cardigan 9st 2lbs, Oriental 8st 4lbs; Panala II 7st 9lbs, Sir Jamal 7st 3lbs,

(Winner trained by Byramjee Rustomjee.)

Betting :—2 to 1 against Tachreet and Oriental: 7 to 2, Sir Jamal and Bay Middleton; 10 to 1 Eed; 12 to 1 Zurriff, Panala II and Little Joker.

The Race :—Zurriff jumped out a length in front of Tachreet and Bay Middleton and the former of these two came to the leader past the half but Zurriff kept the lead and Sir Jamal came up handy. By the bend Little Joker drew up with the front batch and shortly after turning the bend, Tachreet came up and going ahead won very easily by a length and a quarter. Eed came late on the outside and finished three-quarters behind Zurriff, good fourth. Time —1min 55secs.

THE MELTON PLATE.—Rs. 3,000, out of which second receives Rs. 400, and the third, Re. 200. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under which have been imported into Bombay direct from country of foaling since 1st July, 1906, and which are the property of or which have been brought from the importers, 14 hands to carry 8st. 12lbs. W. I. (Landing allowance clause does not apply.) The Winner of the New Plate, 1907, to carry a penalty of 5lbs. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr S A Wahed's ch a h Yatim, 7st 5lbs.....Heeroo 1
H H the Kour Saheb of Patiala's g a h Commander 8st 3lbs.....Southall 2
Mr Syed Rasheed's g a h Spearmint 8st 12lbs Omerkhan 3
Mr Abdool Mohsen Man's ch a h Madras, 8st 9lbs Forster 4

Also Ran :—Company 8st 12lbs; Tabrix 8st 12lbs Parthio 8st 12lbs, Lisbon 8st 12lbs; Idbas 8st 12lbs; Albert Victor 8st 12lbs; Nazzar 8st 9lbs; Thuyyar 8st 6lbs; Boonian 8st 6lbs; Fattehkhan 8st ; Shah Line 8st 3lrre 7st 10lbs; Matlik 7st 8lbs; Little Sanaya 7st 8lbs; Saeed 7st 5lbs; Happy Land 7st 5lbs.

Winner trained by Ahmed Elia Bux.

Betting :—2 to 1 against Commander and Nazzar, 10 to 1 Thuyyar, Sirree and Saeed, 12 to 1 Little Sanaya, Tabrix, Spearmint and Albert Victor and longer odds the rest. Twenty Yatim

The Race :—The huge field got away to a good start and when settled down Sirree went away to lead by two lengths from Commander and Fattehkhan and led into the straight, Yatim and Spearmint drew up at the bend and the former going well beat Commander in the run in by a length with Spearmint only a neck behind and good fourth. Sirree falling away. Time:—1min. 22 3-5secs.

THE IMPORTERS' HANDICAP.—Rs 2,500, out of which second receives Rs 400, and the third, Rs 200. A High Weight Handicap for horses which have not won flat race value Rs 2,000 or over since 31st March 1904. Distance.—5 furlongs.

Mr R R S's b aus n Posco 9st 3lbs .....Williams 1
Messrs Wood and Badger's br e f Ferndown 9st 11b Bray 2
Mr Johu Morris' Sr aus g Vocalist 8st 4lbs.Trenoweth 3
Mr Dartmoor's br aus m Lady Metal 9st.....J Taylor 4

Also ran :—Killeevan 9st, 2lbs; Meadow Saffron 9st 3lbs; Dormant 9st; Rustle 8st 12lbs; Camira 8st 7lbs; Adelaide 8st 6lbs; Rahyeuse 8st 2lbs; Florrie 7st 12lbs; Epitome 7st 5lbs; and Sir Galahad 6st 8lbs.

(Winner trained by Byramji Rustomjee.)

Betting: Evens Fernsdown, 2 to 1 against Posco, 10 to 1 Rustle, 12 to 1 Dormant, 15 to 1 Florrie and Camira, longer odds the rest.

The Race :—Vocalist jumped away from a good start closely followed by Posco and nothing divided them at the bend with a bunched field till Ferndown began to come on the outside. In the straight Posco took the lead grandly and comfortably staved off Ferndown's late challenge by three-quarters, a length between next with a good fourth in a bunch. Time—1min. 13 5secs.

THE BOMBAY DERBY.—Rs. 5,000, out of which second receives Rs. 800, and the third, Rs.400. For Arabs, W. A. reduced 10lbs. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1904 of a race value Rs. 900 or over: once, 4lbs.; twice, or of race value Rs. 1,300 7lbs.; oftener or of race value Rs. 1,900 or over 12lbs. Winners since the above date of races value as above, of the aggregate value of Rs. 5,000, 8lbs., of Rs. 8,000 or over, 10lbs, in addition to above penalties. Allowances—Horses which have not won race value Rs. 150 or over, 4lbs. Ponies 14 hands and under, 5lbs. Distance—1 mile, 4 furlongs.

Mr A M Ameer's g a h Young Kohinoor, 8st 2lbs Southall 1
Mr R R S's g a h Precious, 9st 8lb..... Williams 2
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Hampstead 9st 5lbs..... C B Mahomed
Mr Thakur Sirpal Singh's g a hSoheil, 9st Naeson 4

Also Ran .—Egypt 9st 5lbs Skylark 9st 3lbs Moorced 9st 3lbs, Ajax 9st.

(Winner trained by Abdool Rehman Nassar.)

BETTING:—Evens Precious, 3 to 1 against Young Kohinoor, 6 to 1 Hampsted and Moorced, 10 to 1 Skylark, 20 to 1 Egypt, forties resb.

The Race:—Hampstead delayed the start considerably and they got away well eventually Moorced setting down with the lead from Ajax and after a gap of two lengths came Soheil, Egypt and Hampstead last. At the mile Ajax fell back and Young Kohinoor came up into second place with Precious following. At the seven furlongs Egypt came into fourth place, two lengths dividing each of first three. At the five furlongs the field began to close in and Egypt went into third place. At the half mile Young Kohinoor joined the leader and at three furlongs took a length lead increasing to two at the bend where Precious and Hampstead followed with Soheil. From the distance Hampstead and Precious had a great fight for it and eventually dead-heated a length and three-quarters behind Young Kohinoor. Poor fourth. Time—2 mins. 55secs.

THE GRAND WESTERN HANDICAP.—Rs, 10,000, out of which second receives Rs, 2,000, and the third, Rs 1,000. A Handicap for Horses. Distance—1 mile 1 furlong.

Hon Mr A A Apcar's bl aus g Ballark 8st 11lbs ..... Vining 1
Messrs Scott and Marshall's br ch g Saloon, 6st 8lbs (cd 6st 13lbs)..... Melsom 2
Mr Dartmoor's ch e g Sacristan II, 7st 10lbs (cd ...7st 11lbs) ..... Ames 3
Mr E J Marshall's b aus g Kipling, 70 (cd 7st 11lbs)..... Manley 4

Also Ran :—Fitzgrafton 9st 12lbs; Sermon 9st 7lbs Paddy's Darling 8st ; Chassepot 7st 3lbs cd 7st 4lbs Footprint 7st 2lbs ; Lord Barrymore 6st 5lbs cd 6st 8lbs Primerole 6st 4lbs ; Contest 6st cd 7st 11lbs

(Winner trained by J. W. Watson)

Betting :—5 to 1 against Sermon, 3 to 1 Paddy's Darling, 4 to 1 Saloon, 5 to 1 Ballark, 10 to 1 Sacristan II, and Lord Barrymore and longer odds the rest.

The Race :—Saloon jumped out in front of Paddy's Daring and Primerole and Ballark came up to Primerole at the six furlongs. The order remained till at the three furlongs Paddy's Darling fell back and Ballark came up followed by Sacristan II, Sermon also improving into fourth place. Saloon led into the straight by a length, but Ballark caught him at the distance and came away easily to win by a length and a half, Saloon stayed Sacristan off by a length and a quarter. Kipling coming late outside into a fair fourth place. Time:—1 min. 56 4-5 secs.

THE GAYE CUP.—Rs. 2,500, out of which second receives Rs. 400, and the third Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Ponies 14·2 and under. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr. Artin A. Essayie's br aus g Koko, 7st 4lbs Heeroo
Messrs. M. Gooculdass and A. Nanjee's bl aus m Gunmetal, 9st..... Ames 1
Messrs Scott and Marshall's bl er braus m Lady Avon 8st 13lb.....s.....Southall 3
Mr G K's ch aus m Virballa, 7st 3lbs ..... Manley 4

Also Ran :—Wakeful 9st 5lbs ; Russley Rose 9st 4lbs Matalgia 9st 3lbs: Lady Grey II 9st 2lbs Mandeville 7st 8lbs Recovery 6st 12lbs.

(Winner trained by Byramjee Rustomjee).

Betting:—2 to 1 against Russley Rose, 3 to 1 Lady Avon, 6 to 1 Wakeful, 7 to 1 Mandeville, 8 to 1 Lady Grey II, 10 to 1 Matalgia, 12 to 1 Gun Metal and Koko, 15 to 1 Recovery, 40 to 1 Virballa.

The Race:—Lady Grey got away best, but was soon passed by Virballa who led Gun Metal and Koko outside and all were level by the bend. In the straight Koko came outside and a great race ensued Gun Metal coming after him and dead heating. Lady Avon came late and just beat Virballa. Time:—1 min. 16secs.

THE RUN OFF.

Betting:—5 to 4 against Gun Metal, 6 to 4 on Koko. After a false start, Koko got away by three-quarters on the outside, Gun Metal drawing nearly level at the three furlongs. At the bend, however. Koko went ahead by a length and a half and holding Gun Metal safe won easily by three and a half lengths. Time,—18min., 1secs.

3RD DAY—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18.

HANDICAPS.

The Flying Plate—5 Furlongs,

Sermon	9·12	Killeevan	7·13	Rustle	7· 0
Killna	9· 4	Lady Metal	7·11	Lady Avon	7· 0
Paddys Darling	8·10	Primerole	7·10	Adelaide	6·12
Sacristan II	8· 9	Dulcimer	7· 8	Dormant	6·10
Fernulown	8· 8	Presbyterian	7· 5	Balayeuse	6· 7
Amjas	8· 6	Vocalist	7· 4	Harpist	6· 7
Metal Maid	8· 1	Manlock	7· 2	Epitome	6· 0

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 6lbs,

The Mahalaxhmi Plate—1 Mile.

Killeevan	9·12	Metal Maid	8·11	Honest Lady	7·12
Beausaro	9· 8	Presbyterean	8·10	Flotsam	7·10
Squire Alfred	9· 7	Lord Barrymore	8· 6	Gambara	7· 8
Our State	9· 6	Apology	8· 5	Treasyar	7· 5
Mother Goose	9· 2	Mallaynok	8· 1	Freelance	6·13
Lady Metal	8·12	Shotover	8· 0	Eric	6· 9

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 2lbs.

The Town Plate—1 Mile.

	9·12	Moyoed	8· 8	Oriental	7·12
	9·10	Nooman	8· 6	Panala II	7·10
Tachreet		False Start	8· 5	Kour Sahib	7· 9
Hermit		Nazzar II	8· 2	Sir Jamal	6·13
Red	9·		8· 0	Highborn	6·10
Bandit II	8·12			Advocate-Gen.	6· 7
Young Cardigan	8·11	Ant...			
Dilerjung	8·10	King Co...		...lbs it will be raised to	

If top weight accepting be under ... that amount, and the others in proporti... Gazelle 7·11

The Midget Plate—6 Furl... 7· 6

Bay Middleton	9·10	Darby	8·12	You...	8·13
Rose	9· 5	Zurriff	8· 5	Little ...	8· 7
Mint	9· 6	Oriental	8· 7	Rufus	
Dilerjung	9· 1	Shanwar	8· 5	Advocate-Genl ..	
Guitar	8·13	Creditor	8· 4		

If weight accepting be under 8st 10lbs, it will be raised to that amount, and the others in proportion.

The Stewards Purse.—5½furlongs

Cyne back	9·12	Pat C	8·10	Recovery	7· 3
Silphoe	9· 5	Virballa	7·12	Welsh Love	6·13

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 2lbs,

Final forfeits for the above races due if not struck out before noon, to-day, 17th instant.

HORSES STRUCK OUT.

The Flying Plate—Dinkkaway, Dunsinane and Afriech.

The Mahalaxhmi Plate Admiral Crichton, Sainte Marquise, Dirty Boy, Applause, Riverside II, Kamiatta, Bandook, Ferndown and Saloon.

The Salsette Plate—Omar, Dublin, Osborne, Royal and Recruit.

The Stewards Purse—Chippy Norton, Lady Vera and Florrie.

The Town Plate—Grey Falcon, Bay Middleton, Vedas and William Rufus.

The Midget Plate—Grey Falcon, Grey Fox, Silver Stream and William Rufus.

TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

1st Race—The Stewards Purse 3-30 p m
2nd Race—The Midget Plate 4-20 p m
3rd Race—The Mahalaxmi Plate 4-50 p m
4th Race—The Town Plate 5-20 p m
5th Race—The Flying Plate 5-50 p m
6th Race—The Salsette Plate 6-20 p m

By kind permission of the Commandant and Officers of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, their Band will play during the afternoon.

A SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES

Colaba ...	...	...	3-10 p m
Church Gate...	...	...	3-15 p m
Grant Road ...	...	...	3-22 p m
Arrives at Mahalaxmi	..	..	3-26 p m

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay 17th February, 1907.

CALCUTTA RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 17.

The Calcutta Seventh Extra Meeting took place last afternoon and in all but the Pony Races excellent fields turned out, Unfortunately the beautiful weather of last week has apparently left us, and the first fierce rays of an Indian Spring was only too forcibly impressed upon us. The weather was decidedly oppressive throughout the afternoon.

Attendance was very fair, which is more than can be said about the odds laid by the Bookmakers. People really think that the Calcutta Bookmaker should be ashamed of the odds they lay against anything they think has got the ghost of a show. In the first race, Lathinder II and Geebung shared favouritism on most boards at even money for each truly sporting bit to take over the jump race. In the second race, two favourites were at 5 to 4 against. In the third race, three or four of them stood at from 2 to 1 to 4 to 1. Trilby won the Hunters Flat Race starting at remunerative odds of 6 to 4, while in the next race Mr. J. D. Scott's pair started at 6 to 4 and 5 to 2, and finished first and third. Botha started at 6 to 4 in the Esplanade Plate, while in the last race everything that was supposed to have any show stood out from two to threes, though as a matter of fact the outsider Nirvana got home starting at 12 to 1, being scarcely backed. No wonder book-making is playing a game by this process.

There was an innovation started with regard to the working of the Totalisator, the public being notified with regard to it by means of several printed placards. Now, the Totalisator takes no money after the field is under the Starter's orders, this being notified by the ringing of one of the electric bells. So there is now one rung as soon as the horses are all at the start, and the next as soon as the start is actually effected.

Racing began at 2-45 p. m. with the Pony Hunters' Hurdle Race, which is the last jump race of the season. Out of nine entries, only four were accepted. The Bookies were taking no risks with Path-finder II. In spite of his impost of 12st 5lbs put him down at even money, most of the public refusing to bet at all. Seeing that both Pathfinder and Geebung stood at even money, people wonder what comment the English Punter would have on our Calcutta odds. They would take the first steamer Home in disgust. Geebung, ridden by Mr. Evers, made the most of its light impost and led all the way, though challenged by Path-finder II. At the half mile post they raced pretty nearly level till the last hurdle, but here Geebung drew away and won easily by three lengths, Path-finder displaying Zig zag for second place by a neck.

Another poor field of five runners went out for the Mayo Plate. First Bell and Madamoiselle shared the honour of favourite at 5 to 4. As we anticipated, First Bell won easily by two and a half lengths from Esmeralda. It was a drawn out finish, as the third pony Madamoiselle got no nearer than six lengths to the second, the same distance separating the third and fourth.

The Auction Plate afforded the finish of the day as the bulk of the field raced up straight and past the winning post like a Regiment of Cavalry, Twelve started out of eighteen left in, this number being reached in two of the subsequent races also. So we had several quite good fields during the afternoon. The Auction Plate was a magnificent race to watch, though during the last few strides Galley Slave drew out and won by a length and a half from Musette, who finished a length in front of Sal, St Michael being fourth and only short head behind the number of others, all finishing *en masse*.

The Amateur Brigade are to be congratulated on turning a field of a dozen runners for the Hunter's Flat Race, the distance of which was one mile and three quarters. As was to be expected the finish was a bit drawn out. Trilby winning easily by three lengths from Lady Gold, who, as usual, ran all across the course coming down straight. Posey was put at quite a creditable performance in running third, considering her condition, as she had no flesh on her at all. She paid the handsome dividend of R. 82 on the Totalisators for place, while with Books she stood most of the time at 6 to 1 to win. Good old Sylvia just missed securing her customary place money, finishing as she did fourth.

The Kalighat Plate, being only a pony race, afforded only six runners. Mr. J.D. Scott's two ponies were favourites. A good race home resulted in a win for Yankee Boy by half a length from Belle Cole, Kathleen II, finishing well within herself two lengths behind, This was also the Steward's opinion as Books were subsequently called up and examined with regard to Kathleen's running.

The Esplanade Plate, with six struck out, still produced twelve competitors, and that good horse of Mr. O. M. D. Bells added another victory to his credit, without much difficulty, by two and a quarter lengths. He again started warm favourite at 6 to 4 against and his heavy impost of 10st 7lbs was of no avail to stop him. His nearest attendant was Projecture, who finished a length and a half in front of Captain Holden's Craig, who is a wonderfully consistent performer, and a decidedly speedy charger.

The only upset of the day was the last race—The Valentine Plate—and here Nirvana being in a running mood and light weight got home with two and a quarter lengths to good, and paid a fine dividend of Rs. 196 to win on the Totalisator. Bon Bon ran second as usual, with Insurrection third. We omitted to say that Galley Slave was bought at the conclusion of the Auction Plate for Rs. 800 by Mr. McKellar. In our opinion he has procured a very cheap horse and we are surprised that his owner let him go at this.

There is racing again next Saturday, but the week following, we have racing on Thursday, the 28th, which is a public holiday, instead of on Saturday, the 2nd of March, on which day are the Presidency Sports.

As far as it has been arranged at present, racing on Thursday the 28th is likely to wind up the Calcutta Racing Season. The English mail that evening takes away a number of racing men, including Mr. Botless, Mr. Bell Irving, Mr. West and several others.

PONY HUNTERS' HURDLE RACE.

Retson's Geebung 9st 7lbs ..... Mr Evers 1
Capt Holder's Pathfinder 12st 5lbs ..... Owner 2
Glen's Zigzag 10st ..... Owner 3
Thomas' Waralah 9st..... Mr Antram 4

Betting :—Evens Geebung; 6 to 4 against Pathfinder; 5 to 1 Zigzag; 8 to 1 Waralah.

The Race :—Waralah lead out followed by Geebung, Pathfinder lying last. At the mile and half Waralah still led, but at the mile-post Geebung took command followed by Zigzag, Waralah falling back beaten. At the Old Stand Pathfinder began to creep up and at the three furlongs had caught his field. At the bend Geebung favoured by his light-weight assumed command and came into the straight followed by Pathfinder, Geebung drawing away and winning by three lengths with a neck between the second and third. Time—3min. 46secs.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 20 on the winner; Rs. 22 and Rs. 13 for places,

THE MAYO PLATE.

Col Hested's First Bell 10st 11lb..... Firth 1
Scott's Esmeralda 7st 4lbs..... Baichan 2
Gail and Richton's Mademoiselle 8st 7lbs ..... Bradshaw 3
Mc... 7st 12lbs..... Fraser 4
Khan Mayi... 7st 12lbs (carried 8st).
Also Ran :—Re... demoiselle; 6 to 4 against First
Betting :—Evans ha... 12 to 1 to the others.
Bell; 4 to 1 Esmeralda ;... First Bell jumped off at
The Race :—Esmeralda ... ralda took the
the start with Mademoiselle badly ... ground,
this order till three furlongs where Esm... oly to
lead, Mademoiselle trying hard to make up ...
Esmeralda led into the straight, but Firth had ...
call on First Bell who answering gamely came on a...
won by two and quarter lengths with six lengths
between the second and third and same distance
between the third and fourth. Time—3mins 4secs.
The Totalisator paid Rs 33 on the winner and Rs 17 and Rs 26 for places

THE AUCTION PLATE.

Marshall's Galley Slave 9lbst ..... R Morrison 1
Norton's Musette 8st 9lbs..... Fraser 2
Schwerdfiger's Sal 7st 13lbs (carried 8st 11b ..... Mr Evers 3
Margrett's St Michael 8st 2lbs..... Murdison 4

Also ran :—Springlock 8st 11lbs; Child Adopted 8st 6lbs; Fame 7st 13lbs; (carried 8st 11b) Prince Morefield 7st 3lbs; Wake-up 7st 3lbs (carried 7st 3lbs); Miss Trenton 7st 3lbs (carried 7st 4lbs); and Lynwood 7st : (carried 7st 6lbs).

Betting.—6 to 4 against St Michael; 5 to 2 Musette; 3 to 1 Galley Slave; 6 to 1 Springlock and Lynwood; 10 to 1 and 15 to 1 the others.

The Race.—They raced in a bunch from a good start for hundred yards. Shortly after. Galley Slave, Musette and Miss Trenton took the lead They raced in this order till the home turn, where Sal also came followed by St. Michael to the leaders. In the straight Miss Trenton was done and Galley Slave took a clear lead from the rest. Going on, he won easily by one and a half lengths with one length between the second third and a head between the third and fourth. Time 1min 3 secs,

The Totalisator paid Rs. 62 on the winner and Rs. 25, Rs. 17 and Rs. 43 for places.

THE HUNTER FLAT RACE.

Deakin's Trilby 11st 2lbs..... Owner 1
Dr Horsack's Lady Gold 11st 7lbs..... Mr Bell Irving 2
Pegh's Posey 8st 3lbs (carried 8st 8lbs)... Mr Topper 3
Hayward's Sylvia 9st 12lbs..... Mr Dadby 4

Also ran :—Blue Bell II 11st 10lbs; Fusilear 10st 12lbs; (carried 10st 13lbs); Tiretiri 10st 11lbs; Queen of Hearts 10st 3lbs; Ruby 10st (carried 10st 2lbs); Orphan Boy 9st 10lbs and Jacenta 9st 7lbs.

Betting :—Evens Trilby; 3 to 1 against Sylvia; 4 to 1 Orphan Boy; 5 to 1 Lady Gold; 6 to 1 Jaeenth and Blue Bell II: 12 to 1 and 15 to 1 on the others.

The Race.—They all raced level for one furlong, where Tiritiri led out from Sylvia with the rest in a group. At the mile post, Sylvia led, followed by Lady Gold and Blue Bell II. At the Old Stand Trilby began to make up ground and Posey also improved her position. At the bend Lady Gold still led, but coming into the straight Trilby came up to the leader and drawing away won by three lengths with five lengths between the second and third and two lengths between the third and fourth. Time—3 mins 18 2/5secs.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 17 on the winner and Rs. 14, Rs. 28, and Rs. 82 for places.

THE KALIGHAT PLATE.

Scott's Yankee Boy 9st 5lbs.....P Morrison 1
Stead's Belle Cole 9st 4lbs .....Bradshaw 2
Scott's Kathleen II 8st 2lbs .....R Morrison 3
Field's Solace 8st 8lbs..... Bahan 4

Also ran :—Belligerent 7st 13lbs and Pineal 7st.

Betting :—6 to 4 against Yankee Boy; 2 to 1 Kathleen; 3 to 1 Solace; 4 to 1 Belle Cole and 10 to 1 the others.

The Race—Belle Cole led out from the start, followed by Solace and Yankee Boy with Pineal lying last. This order was maintained up to the home turn, Hare Kathleen made her effort and took second place, From the distance Yankee Boy came with a strong challenge and caught up the leader. In front of the Stand Yankee Boy drew away and won comfortably by half a length with one length between the second and third and two lengths between the third and fourth. Time, 1 min 3 4/5secs.

The Totalisator paid Rs 20 on the winner; Rs 15, and Rs 27 for places.

THE ESPLANADE PLATE.

Bell's Botha 10st 7lbs ..... Firth 1
Green's Projecture 8st 10lbs..... R Morrison 2
Captain Holdin's Craig 8st 3lbs ..... Mr Evers 3
Rashom's Mercedes 10st 6lbs..... Shelldrake 4

Also ran :—

Cyril 9st 12lbs; Loyal 9st 7lbs; Rather Rakish 8st 9lbs; Mulson 8st 6lbs; Vespasia 8st 4lbs; Coronet 7st 6lbs; Lord D 7st 4lbs; and Recoil 6st 6lbs; (carried 7st).

Betting :—Evens Botha; 4 to 1 against Projecture and Vespasia: 5 to 1 Recoil; 6 to 1 Rather Rakish and Mulson; 8 to 1 Loyal and 10 to 1 and 15 to 1 the others.

The Race :—Mulson and Projecture led out from the start for one furlong, where Projecture took a long lead from the rest and kept his lead to the home turn, where Botha, Mercedes and Craig came with a strog challenge. In the straight Botha assumed command and drawing away won easily from Projecture by two and quarter lengths with two and half lengths between the second and third and one and half length between the third and fourth. Time.—1 min 16 secs.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 21 on the winner and Rs. 16 Rs. 25 and Rs. 28 for places.

THE VOLENTINES PLATE.

Field's Nirvana 7st 5lbs..... Baichan 1
Myer's Bon Bon 9st 13lbs..... Bradshaw 2
Dass' Insurrection 8st 6lbs..... Lansdowne 3
Bell's Mount Dane 9st 7lbs..... Firth 4

Also ran :—Marrie Elsie 10st 2lbs; Bundook 10st 1lb; Scamander 9st; Bletzen; 8st 13lbs; Trenchermau 8st 11b and Vinolin 7st 10lbs.

Betting :—6 to 4 against Scamander, 2 to 1 Bon Bon; 3 to 1 Bletzen; 6 to Mount Dane and Insurrection; 10 to 1 the others.

The Race.—Bon Bon lead out from the start for one furlong but was soon passed by Bletzen who took a long lead from the rest. From the mile post Bon Bon and Mount Dane begun to race after Beltzen, and the three furlong post had caught her. At the home twin Insurrection and Nirvana made their effort and Nirvana coming away in the straight beat Bon Bon by two and quarter lengths with two lengths between the second and third and one and half lengths between the third and fourth.

Time—2 mins 48 3/5 seconds.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 196 on winner, Rs. 19 Rs. 13 Rs. 28 for places.

BOMBAY HUNT.

An immense assemblage of over 80 people slowly made their way from Santa Cruz yesterday morning to the favourite place of meeting at the foot of the big hill at Sahar. Unfortunately, the cramped conditions of our hunting country do not admit of meets being arranged at many very different places, but, undoubtedly, the prettiest we have is at Sahar Hill as the scene under the shadow of the big clump of tress at the foot of the hill looks really beautiful in the splendour of the early morning light. The atmosphere yesterday morning was by no means as cool as we might have wished, and the prospects therefore of a long and fast gallop were not exactly rosy, but in spite of the nuggyness of the air and the dryness of the ground, one of the very finest runs with the Bombay Hounds of recent years has to be recorded; a gallop which indeed will always remain green in the minds of those who were lucky enough to take part in it. The wood on the far side of the hill was the covert into which the pack was cast, and the jackal which was found in this copse was without question one of the stoutest and most gallant specimens of his breed who ever crossed swords with a pack of Foxhounds. Hounds rush out of the wood with a rare burst of music, and before we have time to say our morning prayers, tear across the paddy bunds of the Bomanwadi Valley. See that good hound Grecian with his very short stern how he leads them. It is difficult to distinguish which is first, so well together are they running, yet "he" is the foremost hound; the goodness of his nose is not less excellent than his speed. Out of the valley hounds race over a bad piece of melon ground, and like the oft quoted Yorkshire farmer's remark, when asked how he managed to get over a bit of very rough country, we trust a little to Providence but principally to our good horses, and right worthily do the latter fulfil their trusts. Having shaken off the dust of this particularly rough piece of ground from our feet hounds pilot us over a magnificent line of riding country, full of big banks and stiff cactus fences, eventually reaching the Andheri Vehar Road. Nothing could stop the pack yesterday, and in spite of a certain amount of traffic on this road, hounds rush across it altogether like a cluster of bees, and continue the chase along a beautiful stretch of rice fields on the left hand side of the village of Marole. The pace really seemed to be getting faster and faster, hounds hunting their quarry as the old expression goes—"as eagerly as girls are to get married." Dipping down in the Marole Valley the hounds take us all along the long stretch of grass lands, and to live with them at all we had to gallop as if we were riding a flat race. Eventually we reached the cleft in the hills close by the dark looking caves of Marole, and up this terribly stoney path we had to call upon our horses to climb as quickly as their legs and wind could do so. Veering to the right on the top of the hill hounds after proceeding some distance turn down the hill again and rush across the valley to the Tulsi Road. Turning to the left they run for at least half a mile straight along the road, and then swing to the right when reaching some thickly wooded plantations. In spite of the closeness of the country the tremendous pace never slackens, and after pushing as best we can through a big tract of jungle we emerge out into more open country, and continue at the same fast speed until we reach the enormous stone bund, which encloses the water at one end of Vehar Lake. By keeping to the left hand side we are able to scale this bund with the assistance of a footpath, and on gaining the top of the bund, hounds are to be seen running off to the left just as hard and as keen as ever. Continuing the ... along the ridge of the bund they carry the ... hill past the bungalow, so well known ... the residents of Bombay as a suitable ... and practically disappear into ... in the neighbourhood. ... is seen in difficulties owing to the thickness of ... the woods but, fortunately, without any serious acci... are only able to follow the pack by occasionally ... through the woods and trusting to luck, and we have to do so for a very long way, as we finally get down to the water's edge almost at the farthest end of this immense lake. The hounds, however, in spite of the denseness of the jungle, continue to hunt their quarry unmercifully and unhesitatingly, and turn straight up a hill which was so steep and rough that no horse could possibly follow straight behind them. Some of the most eager followers, however, manage to work round the hill and hit off the pack satisfactorily in the jungle beyond, but most of what was left of the field think they and their horses have had enough of this chasing through dense forest, and decide to give up the chase. The ... named section, however, who by ... got ... ... bit off the pack in the very close jungle on the other side of the hill, keep up the hunt for some distance and finally reach more open country. The jackal by this time must have been fairly done, as the pack, running him from scent to view, are able at last to put an end to him. It was a proud moment for those who were able to be in at the death, as by the expressions on their faces they would not have changed places with the Czar of all the Russias. It was a long ride back to the Jaskal club, and the merits of this truly extraordinary run were freely discussed by many old followers of the Bombay Hounds. More than one veteran of the chase had no hesitation in saying it was the finest on record. The pace throughout was simply as fast as the hardest of thrusters could wish for, and with the exception of the denseness of the jungle on the far side of Vihar Lake, the line taken was over beautiful riding country. In addition to this the absolute straightness of the line taken by the Jackal was most unusual in such a cramped country as we have nowadays to hunt. It was certainly no less than a seven m

BELGIAN OFFICIALS IN PERSIA.

Extradition not Viewed with Alarm.
CORRUPTION SUGGESTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 17.

The Persian Correspondent of the *Pioneer* says:—"No alarm need be felt at the dismissal of the Belgians M. Naus, the Minister of Customs, and M. Briem, the Chief Administrator of Persian Finances. One year ago, when Sadud Dowlah was Minister of Commerce and Ain-ud-Dowlah was Grand Vazier (Sadr-Azam) the former demanded from the Belgian officials an explanation of certain serious defalcations in the Persian Customs Revenue. But as the Belgian officials were secretly supported by the Prime Minister, the Minister of Commerce did not get any explanation. But on the other hand was defied by them. With the change of Government Sadud-Dowlah was soon after dismissed from the Ministry of Commerce by Ain-ud-Dowlah at the instigation of his pet Belgian officials. Sadud-Dowlah retired to Yezd in June 1906 in great disgrace. But now that the Parliament is considering all affairs and as Sadud-Dowlah has become a great leader of it, it is only natural to expect his old enemies would be driven out from their offices.

This is just what has happened. On the proposal of Sadud-Dowlah both M. Naus and M. Priem have been dismissed by Parliament for their old intrigue against the former Minister of Commerce.

Sadud Dowlah, when he was Persian Ambassador in Belgium, a post which he held for twenty-two years, was chiefly instrumental in bringing these Belgians into the Persian Service, and the contract to Customs Service is still held by him.

No one in Persia is more friendly towards the Belgians than Sadud-Dowlah, and if, on this occasion he has acted against two individual Belgians it facts stated.

In the Presian Parliament no one is more pawerful than Sadud-Dowlah, and in proposing the dismissal of two particular Belgians. he did not suggest the he wholesale dismissal of all Belgians from Persian Service.

JAIN CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDANT.)

AHMEDABAD, FEBRUARY 16.

The first sitting of the Jain Conference was held in a *Mandap* erected outside the Delhi Gate at 12 noon to-day; the Delgates and visitors assembled numbered about 7,000. The President was received amidst loud cheers by the Chairman of the Reception Committee, the General Secretaries and the Under Secretary with other members at the *Mandap*. The proceedings were opened by the girls and boys singing some prayers. Mr. Chimanbhai Lalbhai then delivered an opening speech. Lalabchand Dhudha and several telegrams wishing the Conference every success. Seth Lalabhai Dulpatbhai made a short speech an connection with such proposal for the appointment Sitabchander Nahar as President giving a short account of the famil'y of Sitabchander. This proposition was seconded by Chimanlal Nagindas. Presidential Address was then read and a Subject Committee was appointed where the proceedings were adjourned to four to-morrow at 11-30 a.m.

AHMEDABAD, FEBRUARY 17.

To-day Proceedings commenced at 11-30 noon. Four songs were sung by boys and girls and a musician. The First resolution from the chair wishing long life and prosperity to the Emperor and Empress for their allowing the Jains and other communities of India to independently observe their religion for which a message was sent to the Viceroy. The second resolution from the chair was to mourn the loss of the death of Premchand Raichand and to record the same. The third resolution proposed by Damodar Bapuji Yevalakar and seconded and supported by Tribhowandas Odhavji, vakil Dayabhai Hakamchand, Mohanlal Hemchand, Kooverji Anandji, Naranji Amarshi, Mansukhram Anopchand, Professor Nathoo, Manchand Devchand, Damji Koondlakar, Nagindas Anopchand and Ratanlalji Tatadi Bhopal was about the present scheme of education to be imparted with physical, moral and religious education. The fourth resolution proposed by Vaid Maganlal Choonilal and seconded by Pooranchandji Nahar was about Jain Sanskrit and Prakrat literatures and Darasnu Grantho introduction in the university. The fifth resolution, proposed by Choonilal Chhaganlal and seconded by Maganlal Choonilal Vaid was about the discovery, protection and preservation of old stone inscriptions. The sixth resolution proposed by Anopchand Malukchand and seconded by Choonilal Nanchand and supported by Doctor Nagindas Dolatram was about annully publishing accounts of religious institutions. The seventh resolution from the chair was about the preservation of old religious books. The eighth resolution from chair the was about the restoration of old delspidated temples. These resolutions were put to the vote and unanimously passed.

ADDRESS TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE CORPORATION.

In the Hall of the Framji Cawasji Institute, Dhobitalao, Bombay, the members of the Goan community mustered strong on Saturday evening in order to present an address to Dr. A. G. Viegas, President of the Municipal Corporation, on his having been elected to officiate in this civic dignity during the year. On the motion of his Grace Sebastiao Jose Pereira, Archbishop of Damaun, seconded by his Excellency Viscomte De Wrem, Consul-General for Portugal, Dr. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna was voted to the chair.

The Address was read by Mr. L. Mascarenhas, who with the permission of the Chairman, explained the purport of it in the Goan vernacular "patois" for the benefit of such of the audience as were ignorant of English, in which the proceedings were conducted. In the course of the address, it was stated that Dr. Viegas' election to the office strikingly revealed the fair-mindedness of the great civic body, which had generously recognised his long and meritorious services, and his indomitable pluck. In deference to Dr. Viega's wishes, the Committee had modified the programme about an entertainment and so forth, and had handed over the sub-cription to the "Real Institute Luso-Indiano," for using the sum for the educational advancement of the community. Mr. Mascarenhas read several telegrams received from different towns and cities in which the Goan community existed, warmly felicitating Dr. Viegas. Notable among these were, from an association in Lorenzo Marquez in South Africa; from the municipality of Bardez-Goa and from Damaun.

The address was presented by the Chairman; the handsome silver casket by the Archbishop; and a splendid album, containing autographs, by the Consul-General, who caused much merriment and applause in the assembly by his remark, that he embraced this first citizen of Bombay in the name of the whole community. The Archbishop congratulated warmly the illustrious son of the Church who had attained to this high dignity; while the Chairman enlarged on the services rendered by Dr Viegas in the Corporation, the Standing Committee, and the Improvement Trust; dwelt on his strong and sturdy independence of character, adding the prediction, that higher honones still awaited the Doctor in the future.

Dr Viegas suitably returned thanks for the honours done to him. In doing so, he said he was unable to get rid of his inveterate habit of "sermonising" the Goans on all possible occasions; but he trusted that they would be pleased to extend to him the same indulgence on this occasion, which they had been good enough to give him on many others. He exhorted the Goans to be as much united for the common good as their small community existing in Ignatpuri, who sank all their little differences for the weal of the whole community. He also requested them to associate in greater numbers with the temperance movement initiated among them by that noble elevated Rev. Fr. C. Dias. He asked them to educate their children in the higher curriculum, and to become property-holders in order to be able to claim a greater share in the civic government.

A complimentary vote to the Chairman concluded the proceedings, and the assembly dispersed amidst the strains of the National Anthem, struck up by the band.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

COTTON IN BOMBAY.

The latest reports show the the toal area under both the early and late varieties of Cotton in the British districts and Native States of the Presidency, including Sind, at 7,458,000 acres against 7,235,000 acres estimated in December last. The increase is mainly due to the receipt of more complete information from the Karnatak and from Ahmedabad and Nasik districts. Sind and Baroda, on the other hand, show some falling off owing to corrections in the previously reported areas.

The total area now returned from the British districts stands at 3,995,000 acres; about ½ per cent. over last year's area, but 41 per cent in excess of the decennial average. As already reported the removal of the seedlings damaged by excessive rain in Gujarat, the deficiency of seasonable rain for sowing in the Karnatak, and the late opening of the canals in Sind have resulted in some diminution in area. But this deficiency has been more than balanced by extended cultivation in the Deccan where early rains were very favourable. The Native States return 3,463,000 acres; 16 and 6 per cent respectively over last year and the average. Baroda alone shows a decrease below last year's area due to excessive rain. Elsewhere the area has extended under favourable sowing rains.

Since the publication of the December report the crop is reported to have suffered somewhat in North Gujarat through unseasonable weather and the previous estimate of yield has been reduced by about 9,000 bales in the British districts and 43,000 bales in the Native States of this province. It also suffered in parts of the East and South Deccan through the same cause and through disease. These factors have curtailed the outturn by about 7,000 bales. In the Karnatak cloudy weather and rain in December have induced disease and dropping of flowers and pods has been reported from places. Thus, though the area has risen by about 2 2/3 lakhs acres the revised estimate of yield for British districts and Native States taken together has fallen by about 2,000 bales. In Sind the crop is reported to have improved since December last and the latest estimate shows an increase of 27,000 bales though the area has fallen by about 30,000 acres.

The total revised estimated outturn for the Presidency comes to 1,895,000 bales as against 1,926,000 bales estimated in December last. This is 47 per cent. in excess of the final sorccast of last year and 2 1/3 times the average. Of this, 55 per cent. is claimed by the Native States of Gujarat, 13·6 per cent. by the British districts of the same Province, 15 per cent. by the Deccan, 8·4 per cent. by the Karnatak, and 8 per cent. by Sind. Cassified by varieties the area and outturn under different denominations stand as under:—

Variety.	AREA. Acres.	Per cent.	OUTTURN. Bales.	Per cent.
Bengal-Rajputana ...	80,931	1·1	29,742	1·5
Dholera	2,865,386	38·4	948,879	50·1
Broach	979,604	13·1	320,752	17·0
Khandesh	1,503,422	20·2	245,668	13·0
Barsi and Nagar ...	257,986	3·5	24,682	1·3
Westerns	55,315	0·7	7,193	0·4
Kumpta and Dharwar.	1,470,130	19·7	163,335	8·6
Sind	245,549	3·3	155,044	8·1
Total ...	7,458,353	100	1,895,295	100

The Provincial details are summarised below:—

Gujarat.—Area 1787,000 acres; 6 per cent. below last year, but 46 per cent in excess of the average. The decrease is attributed partly to the washing away or removal of seedlings rotted through excessive rain and partly to the extended cultivation of food and fodder crops from the deficiency of which the districts have suffered during the past seasons. The crop progressed very satisfactorily and its condition is generally good except in the north where the crop is reported to have been affected by unseasonable weather, Picking is in progress everywhere. The estimated outturn comes to 258,700 bales, 10 per cent. over last year and 143 per cent over the average.

Gujarat States.—Area 3,138,000 acres; 13 and 60 per cent. respectively over last year and the average. Favourable early rains in June induced larger sowings everywhere, particularly in Kathiawar which reports the largest area on record. The crop suffered in places through excessive rain in July, particularly in Baroda where damaged seedlings had to be removed and resulted in a reduction of the area to 5 per cent. below last year. The season since then has been highly favourable and the crop has thriven well except in Cutch and parts of Kathiawar and Baroda where it is reported to have slightly suffered through unseasonable weather. The total estimated outturn comes to 1,040,000 bales, 59 per cent. over last year and 153 per cent. over the average.

Deccan.—Area 1,840,000 acres in British districts; 12 and 51 per cent. respectively over last year's area and the average. Native States have 29,000 acres; 4 times the average. Removal of the rotted seedlings has curtailed the area in West Khandesh. Elsewhere favourable early rains have brought about large sowing particularly in the south. The crop progressed well at first but absence of rain at the flowering period and its excess in the beginning of October adversely affected the crop and curtailed the yield. Later on damage by disease and shedding of flowers and pods has also been reported from a few places in the east and south. The total outturn for the British districts is estimated at 280,000 bales, about 1 per cent. short of last year, but 79 per cent. over the average. Native States return 2,300 bales.

Karnatak.—Area 1,125,000 acres in British districts, 8 per cent, bellow last year's area, but 20 per cent, over the average. Native States have 293,000 acres, 59 per cent. over last year and the average. The decrease is attributed in part to the deficiency of rain for sowing in the eastern tracts and in part to more attention being paid to the growth of food crops for which the rain were favourable. The crop progressed well at first but cloudy weather and rain in December have caused shedding of bolls and flowers and induced disease in places. The revised outturn for the British districts is estimated at 131,000 bales, nearly 4 times last year's yield and 87 per cent over the average; that for Native States comes to 27,000 bales, about 1 1-2 times the average.

Sind,— Area 243,000 acres in Brith districts, 13 per cent. below last year's area, but 80 per cent. over the average. Khairpur State has 2,300 acres. The decrease is mainly in Thar and Parkar and is attributed to the late opening of the canals and to the unfatisfactory result of last year's crop. In Sukkur and Upper Sind Frontier favourable inundation has extended the area. Some damage by insects was reported in December last, but the crop has since improved and the latest estimate puts down the outturn at 154,000 balee, 84 per cent. over last year's and 165 per cent. over the average. Khairpur returns 600 bales. As already reported about 5,00 acres have been under Egyptian cotton. This suffered considerably more from boll worm than the indigenous variety and is estimated to have yielded about 1,700 bales.

DEATH OF MR. JOHN HOOPER, C. S. I.

Late of the United Provinces.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 17.

The *Pioneer* regrets to announce the death from heart disease, of Mr. John Hooper, C. S. I., late Member of the United Provinces' Board of Revenue. Mr. and Mrs. Hooper with their family have been staying in the South of France and at the end of January they were at Hyeris. On Saturday afternoon the 26th of January they paid a visit to Sir James and Lady La Touche, and Mr. Hooper was then, and until he went to bed that night, apparently very well and cheerful. He woke about 4 a. m. next morning complaining of terrible pain in his chest and before any assistance could be obtained passed away. Mr. Hooper had completed his thirty five years' service in December last.

His painfully sudden death, so soon after his retirement, will be a great blow to a very wide circle of friends throughout the United Provinces. Mr. John Hooper is the author of the Basti Settlement Report.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL FOR MYSORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 16.

A Legislative Council is about to be established in the model State of Mysore, in addition to the Representative Assembly already existing in that State.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Dholka Railway for the week ending 22nd December amounted to Rs. 1,990 being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 419. The total earnings from 1st July to 22nd December were Rs. 46,322, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 7,952.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ended on the 22nd December, amounted to Rs. 4,707, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 26. The total earnings from 1st July to 22nd December were Rs. 86,335, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 6,482.

THE PARTITION OF BENGAL.

Memorial to the Secretary of State.

A MEMORIAL to the Secretary of State praying for a reconsideration of the Partition of Bengal was sent to England some weeks ago. It is signed by 25,000 persons "inhabitants of Bengal in the old and new province" and the convering latter is sent by Khaja Atiqullah of Dacca, the brother of Nawab Salimullah. The Memorial, after dwelling upon the circumstances under which the partition was carried out and the strong public feeling evoked goes on to disuss the present administrative inconveniences and to suggest a modification. We quote the following passages

"Up till now the public have had no evidence of an increased level of administrative efficiency in the new province beyond what had been attained before the Partition was carried out. On the contrary, the evidence such as is available to the public, points to a distinctly opposite conclusion. Heavy expenditure has been incurred, many highly-paid appointments have been created, but there has been no accession to the happiness or comfort of the people. The present scheme of territorial redistribution is attended with serious practical inconveniences. The partition follows no natural boundaries, observes no racial or linguistic connexion, and secures no territorial symmetry or compact ness. It gives away Malda to the new province and keeps Darjeeling in the old province The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal has topass through another province in going to his summer capital and to satisfy this curious arrangement the Account Rules as regards inter provinte travelling will have to be altered While the Partition aims at the unity of the Urya-speaking people, it completely ignores the much stronger claim of the Bengali-speaking nation. The late Secretary of State, in reviewing the scheme, himself pointed out that of the speakers of Bengali, who now number 41½ millions, under the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, three-fifths, or 24½ millions, would be transferred to the new province, while in the reduced Bengal there would be left only two fifths, or 17 millions against 37 millions speaking other languages, chiefly Hindi and Uriya." The Bengalis have, for no fault of theirs been thus sacrificed in both the provinces. The remoteness of Jalpaiguri Malda, Dinajpur, Rajshahi, and of some other districts from Dacca and Shillong, and the difficulties of communication of these districts with the capitals of the new province have not been taken into consideration while the earnest and persistent opposition of not only the Bengalis, but also of the European tea-planters of Jalpaiguri, has received scant attention.

VITAL INTERESTS EFFECTED.

"But there cannot be a greater mistake than to suppose that the question is one merely of administative convenience. It concerns the vital interests of the people. The partition will necessarily affect, asit has already affected the edu cation of the people of the several districts as the Government of the new province cannot for a long time to come be excepted to meet their progressive requirements. The best institutions in Bengal are located in Calcutta; there are no colleges, medical or engineering, in the new province, and it must be the work of years before Dacca or any other place in the new provincejcan make even a near approach to Calctta. The intellectual life of Calcutta, which is the metropolis of India, does not exist anywhere in the country, and it will be long before such an atmosphere is created in the new province. Under the partition, as affected, the cause of social reform, intermarriages between sub-castes, which had been making rapid rtrides in Bengal, will receive a rude check, and the breaking up of established associations will lead to the dismemberment of social ideals and institutions. The prospective difficulties created for landlords and tenants, owning land and tenures in both the provinces, present a most distressing situation, both for the landlord as well as the tenant. and the memorialists fail to understand how it will be possible adequately to protect their rights under two administrations possessing two separate legislatures which may be enacting two different sets of laws for the two provinces The confusion and the conflict that will be inevitable, you memorialists submit, will create in the future difficulties and entanglements of a very serious character, The business of Indian merchants and tradesmen will also suffer. That is the distinct opinion of the Bengali National Chambar of Commerce which represents the interest of Indian merchants and traders, and which is better able to appreciate than any other section of the community the disadvantages which will accrue from the partition of Bengal. Further, under the partition, as affected, the development of the Bengali language and literature, which has made wonderful strides within the last fifty years, will suffer a severe check, by reason of the separation of nearly three-fifths of the Bengali-speaking population from the parent stock and their amalgamation with a backward province, as also by reason of the introduction of two educational systems which may not run in parallel and concurrent lines.

A GOVERNORSHIP THE BEST SOEUTION.

"The best and most legitimate solution of the question raised is to be found, not in the partition, but in the establishment of a Governorship for the entire Presidency of Fort William in Bengal. The memorialists are advised, and believe, that at the date of the partition of Bengal the permanent statutory constitution of the province was that of a Presidency Government, as in Bombay and Madras, and that it was not within the competency of the Government of India to alter that constitution, and in derogation of the parliamentary statute, appoint two Lieutenant-Governers, one for the old and the other for the new province. The Regulating Act organised the Government of the Bengal Presidency and provided for the appointment of a Governor-General with four Councillors for the said Presidency, in whom were also vested the superintendence and control of the civil and military government of British India. A statutery preieminence was thus clearly given to Bengal over the other two Presidencies of Bombay and Madras. The Act of 1883, which formed the Presidency of Agra, reaffirmed the constitution of the Preaidency of Fort William."

AN ALTERNATIVE PROPOSAL

"If the above proposal for the establishment of a Presidency Government does not commend itself, and if the partition be inevitable the administrative requirements may be met by placing the whole Bengali speaking population in one province and by modifying the present scheme of partition as to sacure linguistic as well as administrative unity. Apart from the question of the sentiment of the people, which is not to be ignored it is a distinct advantage to the administration of the province that its public servants should have to deal with only one language. The memorialists do not enter into details regarding alternative schemes in modification of the present arrangement which will satisfy administrative requirements and conciliate public opinion by placing the Bengali-speaking population under one and the same Administration. They rely upon the wisdom of the Government to modify the partition of Bengal in a manner that will meet the exigencies of the administration and allay the unrest and excitement which prevails throughout the new province and which finds its response in the old province. The simple truth is that the Government of India was determined to carry out its own scheme at all hazards, and it had neither the time nor the inclination to consider the merits of any other proposal. It is to be deeply regretted that while there were many methods of relieving the Government of Bengal, the one that was most retrograde and irritating to the people should have found favour with the Government.

"The expenditure already incurred at Dacca has not been heavy. With all the precipitancy with which the partition has been rushed through, the only expenditure yet incurred in the new province amounts to the sums spent for the acquisition of land. In the event of the partition being reconsidered no portion of the expenditnae would be thrown away."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 16.

Colonel H. O'Donnell, I.A., is appointed an Assistant Adjutant General *vice* Colonel West morland, and is posted to the Peshawar Division on arrival in India for a tour of duty.

The following Officers of the Royal Engineer are posted to the Military Works Services as stated:—

Major Cartwright; Lieuts Campbell, Kent and Mcqueen to the Northern Command.

Lieut.-Gaskell to the Western Command.

Lieut.-Tomlinson to the Eastern Command and;

Lieuts.-Haig and Palingham Walsh to the Secunderabad Division.

Major Hewitson of the 19th Lancers is appointed Officiating Assistant Adjutant General, Rawalpindi Division vice Colonel Cowper proceeding on leave.

Major tales of the 41st Dogras retires from the Service with effect from the 23nd of January 1907.

Colonel J. G. Ramsay, Assistant Quarter Master General Northern Command will succeed Brigadier General Barrett as Deputy Adjutant General, Northern Command next month, when the latter Officer takes over command of the Nowshera Brigade.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE VOGUE OF NEUTRAL TINTS.

We are going through a phase here in Paris of very soft colourings and very soft materials in our evening dresses. Satins and silks are all cloudily veiled in chiffon or lace; garish colours are carefully avoided except by the very few. There used to be a kind of unwritten code as to the colours that could be worn at any given season of the year, and in that code brown, for example, was ticketed an exclusively autumn tint. That code no longer holds good. The pinks and blues and peagreens of former winters have this year given place to the neutral tones, and one of the most successful is precisely the autumnal brown which has been popular in outdoor costumes for the last three months.

BROWN.

Brown has an unmerited reputation for lacking smartness. It is in fact a somewhat difficult colour to wear, and to be very effective should only be attempted by women with clear colouring of their own, and bright hair. But in a large assembly, where many colours and many jewels are likely to be worn, shades of brown and of grey will strike a very restful and pleasing note. Both are beautiful in fine filmy chiffon and *mousseline de soie*. One of the most elegant frocks worn at a large evening party this week in Paris was of a warm light cinnamonbrown *mousseline de soie*. The bodice was cut in a low point back and front extremely low even, but over the shoulders it spread quite wide and flat with plastron-like pieces thickly embroidered falling over the short puff of the sleeve. The waist-line was rather high, especially at the back and the shirt hung in long straight folds without any kind of trimming to the feet. The only colour relief to this toilette was given by two turquoise-blue ostrich feathers fastened in the hair with an end of gold ribbon. There, were many more showy dresses at the party, but not one more pleasing and effective.

GREY VOILE.

Another very harmonions dress worn at the same function was an accordion-pleated grey voile of the silkiest and most cobwebby make. The wearer of this gown had a very pretty complexion of a warm paleness, and masses of bright auburn hair. The corsage was covered and hidden by a board scarf of fine gold in shimmering texture, probably Oriental. The headdress worn with this very elegant toilette was a full, rich ostrich feather in the same tone of grey, whose every strand was softly tipped with the same reddish tint as the lady's hair. Instead of standing upright after the fashion of court plumes—the way in which these pretty adjuncts of the dress are most generally placed in the hair—this grey feather was curled down from above the right ear towards the nape of the wearer's neck, forming a thick background for her very small oval face.

THE WAR COLOURS.

One effect of these soft neutral-tinted frocks in a large assembly is to make the decided, bright colouring look a little vulgar—a very unfortunate effect for their wearers. Women are commonly accused of lacking the *esprit de groupe* and of seeking rather to play their own hand, regardless of the interests of the rest of the sex. In dressing for a large function, it is certainly rather natural to wish one's own frock to be the smartest and most effective; and it must be the determination to "strike a note" that leads some to don the brightest and most vived of reds procurable. But in this as in many other things, the longest way round is the shortest way home, and in effect the neutral tinted gowns carry all before them in a crowd. These soft beige chiffons and delicate dove tones quite kill the showy colours. Unquestionably the most brilliant gown at the reception at which the above-mentioned brown and grey gowns were seen was in bright cherry coloured chiffon over white satin, and the bare neck of its wearer sparkled with diamond chains and three very large emerald pendants. With either white or black in the neighbourhood, this gown was very striking but as soon as it was brought near the neutral tints it was completely killed.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 16.

The Official Weather Report for the week ending February 14th shows that disturbed conditions prevailed over a large part of India and the week's rainfall was heavier than usual over North-West India, Gujarat and the Central Provinces. The return also shows that for the period, December 1st 1906 to February 14th 1907, the total rainfall of almost all parts of India was in excess of the normal. This is most marked by the case in the Peninsula where the rainfall relatively to the small anticipated fall has been very heavy.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON SATURDAY, 16TH FEBRUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased everywhere, the rise having been brisk at most places.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light.

Temperature.—Variations from normal are much the same as yesterday. The highest temperature in the shade was 98° at Cuddapah and the lowest 46° a Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in several places.

Rain.—Light to moderate showers are reported from Sirsa, Jacobabad, Karachi, Jaipur, Ajmere, Deesa, Bhuj, Jamnagar, Dwarka and Rajkot.

Weather is likely to remain more or less cloudy to the north of lasitude 18°.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the error of their barometers.

The reading of barometer at the Coloba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m., (local time) on the 16th of February 979 was 29,925. The height for observatory barometer cistern above Zero of tide gauge at the Apollo Bunder is 4 feet. The height of tide in the stream above Zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 at 8 a.m., (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer supposing the reading to be 30·00 and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be·14 and this will be higher or lower by·01 for each 4 deg. In the case of Aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above Zero of tide-gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

N. LESLIE.

Meteorological Reporter for Western India

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic earnings for week ending 19th January.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the period
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 19th Jan 07—				
G I P Ry Section	3,74,250	9,50,685	5,709	13,30,644
I M R system	1,20,923	1,93,290	841	3,15,054
A D C Ry	21,504	22,585	41	44,090
Total....	5,16,677	11,66,530	6,591	16,89,798
Actuals for corresponding week ending 20th Jan'06—				
G I P R Section	3,47,733	10,67,913	4,334	13,19,979
I M R system	80,938	1,43,341	635	2,24,914
A D C Ry	7,324	13,579	880	21,783
Total....	4,36,995	12,24,833	5,849	16,66,676
Increase (G I P R...	+ 1,26,517	— 1,17,227	+ 1,375	—
or (I M R....	+ 39,985	— 49,949	+ 206	— 9,758
Decrease (A D C Ry	+ 14,370	+ 8,776	—	+ 90,150
			469	+ 22,307

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 26th January, on 964·36 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,29,000	3,85,000	4,000	5,18,000
Or per mile of Railway	134	395	3	532
For previous 2 weeks of half-year	3,37,000	7,00,000	10,700	10,77,700
Total for 4 weeks	4,66,000	9,85,000	14,700	14,95,700
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,18,705	3,87,607	2,332	4,93,737
Per mile of Ry. do.	226	570	5	801
Total to corresponding date do.	4,69,332	10,80,328	9,137	15,50,804

Decrease for the week... Rs. 18,737
Decrease to date ..... „ 54,804

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$	102,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

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LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

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WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.
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A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, Esqr. } *Managers.*

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C. H. WILSON, *Agent*

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £575,000

HEAD OFFICE:

7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.

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Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombassa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
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Eutebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

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16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up.....	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits.....	Gold $3,393,686·99

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

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Kobe.	Yokohama.	Canton.
Cebu.	Penang.	Monterey.
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SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

EARTHQUAKES.

The close succession of the Kingston earthquake to the eclipse of the sun has naturally raised the question whether there may be any connexion between the two, whether, in fact, earthquakes are more numerous during certain positions of the sun and moon than on other occasions. At times of new and full moon, when the sun, earth, and moon are nearly in a straight line, the combined attractions of the sun and moon produce the abnormal tides in the ocean. May they not in like manner affect the solid crust of the earth, to a less degree, it is true, but still sufficiently to set up strains in it which may here and there result in an earthquake. The question is one worth considering. It need not be dismissed as an idea of weather prophets and the like, for it should admit of a scientific answer, although the subject may have to be confined within limits that were never imagined by its early investigators.

PERRET'S THEORY.

At the outset, it is evident that such a problem is not to be solved by one or two striking coincidences. We must not notice that the Kingston earthquake occurred within fifteen hours after new moon, and forget that the San Francisco and Valparaiso earthquakes both took place more than five days before new moon. We must not include some earthquakes and omit others, but must take all, or at any rate all of one class, impartially into account. The number of shocks included must also be considerable in order to avoid the undue weight of a few accidental coincidences on one side or the other. It was in this spirit that the problem was first attacked by the late Professor Alexis Perrey, of Dijon, nearly sixty years ago. At this time the view was generally held that the earth consisted of a thin crust resting on a hot molten interior, and Perrey's object was to inquire whether the tides that would be raised by the sun and moon in this liquid mass were capable of causing shocks and fractures in the rigid crust. He had already spent years of his life in compiling his invaluable catalogues, and the materials of several thousand earthquakes were ready at his hand. After a careful investigation, he announced that, in spite of some exceptions, earthquakes were distinctly more frequent when the moon was new or full, when the moon was in the part of her orbit nearest to the earth, and, for particular places on the earth, when the moon was due south. But even seven thousand observations were held by the French Academy of Sciences to be "very small" for the solution of a question of this nature, and it was considered that the truth of Perrey's conclusions must remain in suspense until the materials were more complete. How fully the Academy was justified in its decision has been rendered evident by more recent inquiries.

THE EARTH'S CRUST.

Into these inquiries we need not now enter, for a few years after Perrey's work was finished our conceptions as to the nature of the earth's interior underwent a complete and notable change. It was shown that the action which Perrey thought possible would be only too efficacious, that a thin crust if it could rest on a liquid interior would be shattered by such tides as he imagined, and that, instead of a crust a few miles in thickness, we must regard the earth as practically solid throughout its whole substance, and yielding little, if at all, to the tidal actions of the sun and moon. In these investigations, however, the material of the earth was supposed to be continuous. No account was taken of the numerous faults and fractures by which its surface regions are intersected. Whatever be the origin of our mountain ranges—and on this subject our knowledge is most indefinite—we do know that mountain-making movements, both great and small, are not by any means at an end. There are districts where the crust of the earth is on the point of giving way, where a slight accession to the underground forces or a slight decrease in the resistances offered to them would permit a great slip to occur. Might not the attractions of the sun and moon act as the last straw and help, not indeed, to cause the crust-slips that produce our earthquakes but to precipitate them when they are just on the point of taking place?

FREQUENCY OF EARTHQUAKES.

Some light is thrown on the problem by studying the frequency of earthquakes from month to month. The greater abundance of earthquakes during the winter months is very distinctly marked. In the northern hemisphere the number of earthquakes during December or January is about half as great again as during June or July and the same inequality though slighter and reversed is noticeable in the southern hemisphere. There can be hardly less doubt as to the cause of the variation. During the winter in each hemisphere the barometer stands higher than during the summer by as much as an inch in some places by less than a tenth of an inch in others. Now a rise of a little more than an inch of the barometer means an increased pressure of about a million tons per square mile and it would seem that a change of this order of magnitude does act as the last straw, not in the case of severe shocks like those of Kingston and San Francisco but with shoks that would in all countries be considered slight, such as those of which we experience about one a month in these islands. Judging from this analogy, then, we may at once dismiss all idea of great earthquakes being caused or in any way aided by the actions of the sun and moon, either singly or in combination. But it is by no means impossible, it is, indeed, probable, that they may affect the occurrence of weak shocks, so far as to cause a slight increase of frequency at or about the times of new and full moon. The researches of Perrey and his successors may thus point to a law of nature; they do not prove its existence; they cannot be said even to confirm it. But it is not too much to hope that the careful organization of earthquake-studies in Italy and Japan, and the increased attention which is being given to the subject in all civilized countries, may in time provide the materials that will set the existence of such a law once and for all definitely at rest.

THE ELECTION THEORY.

In "The Election Theory," Mr. Fournier d'Albe has endeavoured to set forth a clear and popular exposition of that new and interesting scientific conception the electron, and its bearings on the sciences of electricity and magnetism. "We now know," says the writer, "that electricity is a kind of subtle fluid consisting of electrons, or very small corpuscles, some thirty thousand times smaller than the atoms of ordinary matter." All electric and magnetic phenomena are now to be expressed in terms of the distribution and motions of these electrons. The electron is said to be a centre of force moving swiftly in the vacuum tube, slowly along a current bearing wire, and surging to and fro in the alternating current. Electrons emit waves across space into the receiver in wireless telegraphy, and move in orbits round the atoms of ordinary matter. An atom so accompanied is negatively charged. In the electrolytic cell, for example, where hydrochloric acid is split up into hydrogen and chlorine, each atom of the latter has an electron associated with it. By virtue of this it is negatively electrified, and repels every other atom so charged.

ELECTRICITY'S POSITION.

Electricity is connected with ordinary matter, and the electron theory with the atomic, as follows:—The electron displaces the atom as the physical unit, or smallest particle that can exist, for the atom itself is made up of electrons. The elements differ from each other by reason of the different numbers of electrons contained in their atoms. The hydrogen atom contains the smallest number, viz., 800, and the elements with the higher atomic weights contain the greater number. The electrons repel each other and move freely about within the atom with the velocity of light. While thus repelling each other, they are supposed to be kept together by some force which is probably a charge of positive electricity. But while negative electricity is conceived to be atomic in structure, positive electricity is not thought to be thus discontinuous. An atom of ordinary matter with one or more free electrons associated with it is negatively electrified, while an atom which has lost one or more of its normal number is positively electrified.

RADIO-ACTIVITY.

The remarkable emanations of radium and the other radio-active elements can be explained on the electron theory. The radium or other atom instead of merely giving off a few electrons and thereby becoming positively electrified without losing its identity continues to lose them till it ceases to exist. And the electrons thus given off may be grouped or afterwards group themselves to form new elements. Thus Sir Wm Ramsay claims to have produced the gas helium of smaller atomic weight and fewer electrons in the atom, from disintegrating radium whose denser atom contains more numerous electrons. And the electron theory points to the possibility of the transmutation of any element into another of smaller atomic weight, that is, of fewer electrons in the atom.

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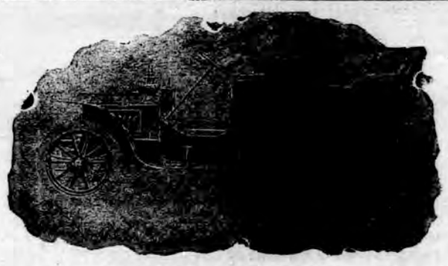

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